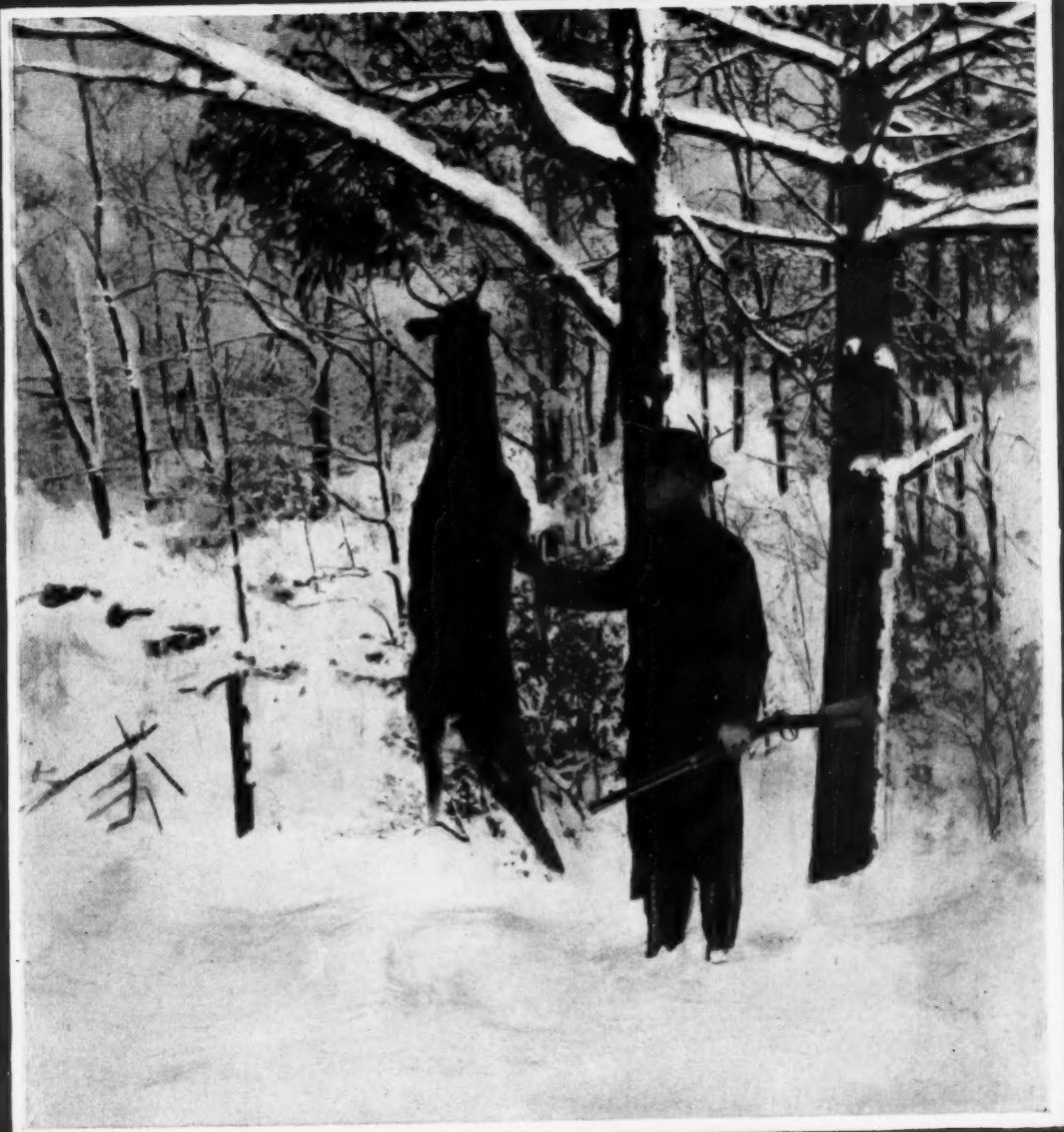


The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN



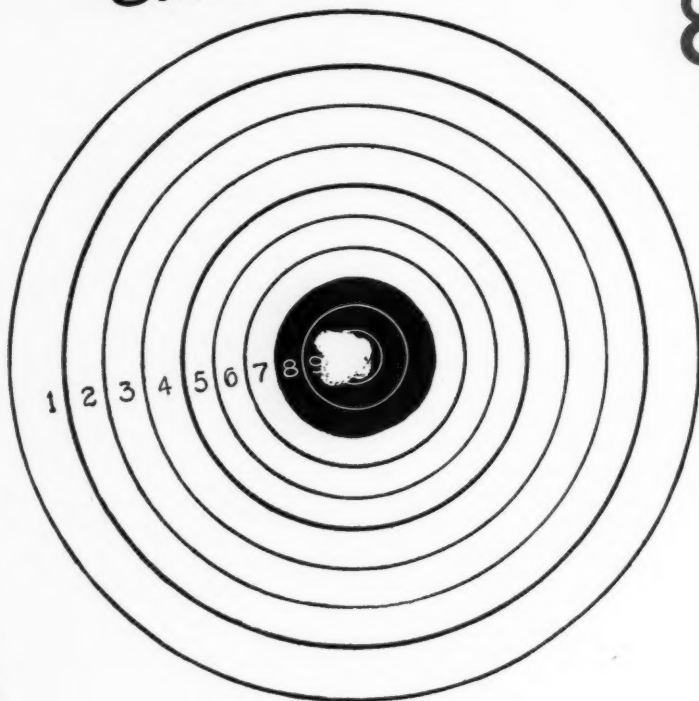
Published By
The National Rifle Association of America
Incorporated 1871

DECEMBER, 1930

25 CENTS

No. 12

Use Peters CARTRIDGES



An 800 SHOT "Possible!"

This target was shot by Mr. Morgan G. Holmes, of Montvale, New Jersey, and is used here with his permission. Behind such accuracy with Peters Ammunition there is a reason. Those interested should write us for a free copy of booklet, entitled "FROM TRIGGER TO TARGET."

DATE: 5/1/30 - 9/1/30
 SCORE OF: 8000 - 8000
 CLUB: Bergen Riflemen
 POSITION: Prone
 Compliments of **THE PETERS**
 Branches: 1

SCORE:					Total
1	2	3	4	5	

The target above shown was made by Mr. Holmes on a 50-foot range in prone position using iron sights, with Peters Outdoor Tackhole Ammunition.

The group was formed by 800 Tackhole cartridges, and Mr. Holmes advises "there was not the slightest defect in any cartridge, each being positioned in the barrel, fired and ejected with monotonous regularity." The period was from May 1, 1930, to September 1, 1930, and gives the impressive score of 8,000 x 8,000.

At the Allendale matches—on a fair day with a cross wind of two to three minutes—and using Peters Tackhole, of course—Mr. Holmes fired four targets with scores of 97-99-100-100. He is a firm Peters booster and swears by the accuracy of Peters Ammunition.

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Lt. Col. Townsend Whelen
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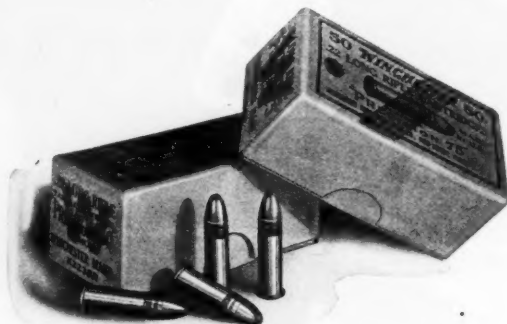
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The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

Vol. LXXVIII

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EDITORIAL

Making Rifle-Shooting History

IT IS WELL always to take stock—to look back at the end of the year and note what has been accomplished and what yet remains to be done. Rarely, if ever, does an organization accomplish 100 per cent of the things it sets out to do, but the setting of a high mark as a target at which to aim, as the N. R. A. has done, is perhaps the best assurance of continued progress. While there are some things appearing on the 1930 calendar which were not definitely accomplished, it is safe to say that few, if any, sportsmen's organizations can point to such splendid progress as was made by the N. R. A. during the past year.

In this connection, those Directors and friends of the Association who were present at the Annual Meeting held in Washington last January, will recall that General Reckord reported increased activity, increased membership, and increased cash surplus over any previous year. He stressed the fact that while it was most gratifying to add several thousand dollars to the surplus account, the N. R. A. was not in business for the purpose of making money, but was primarily concerned with the promotion of rifle- and pistol-shooting. With this thought in mind, the Executive Vice President told the Board that it would be his policy throughout the year 1930 to expend practically all current funds in the interest of promoting the shooting game rather than to have those funds accumulate.

It is interesting, therefore, at the end of the year, to sum up what has actually been accomplished in the last twelve months.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN has been increased both in size and in circulation until the "Voice of the N. R. A." is now a 52-page magazine, read by 50,000 sportsmen. The contents and make-up of the RIFLEMAN have likewise been materially improved.

Teaching the police of the country the use of the weapon with which they are armed in order that they may better cope with the thug and gangster is certainly a worth-while undertaking. Early in the year, the N. R. A. Police Division was organized and the services of Mr. Eugene Mitchell, formerly with Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Co., were secured. To date the work in this new department has progressed very satisfactorily and gives promise of accomplishing real results.

An added appropriation was made by which to increase the Publicity Department, and while this department has suffered the loss of Captain Platt of the Marine Corps, whose services are no longer available, the activity will continue under the direction of Mr. Charles B. Baker. It has been demonstrated in rifle-shooting, as in ordinary business, that judicious advertising pays splendid dividends, so the N. R. A. will continue to expand its publicity program.

The National Matches, which have annually enjoyed healthy increases in attendance, this year exceeded the expectations of even the most optimistic. The Matches produced 25,549 entries and helped pave the way for 1,535 additional N. R. A. members. Cash prizes totaling \$16,562 were distributed at the big shoot. This activity has now reached the proportions where the real problem confronting the N. R. A. is to properly care for the shooters who assemble at Camp Perry each year.

With the aid of the National Board, a Free-Rifle Team, composed of five civilians, one Army man, and one member of the Marine Corps, defeated all comers in Europe and returned victors in the International Free-Rifle Match. The Argentine Cup, the symbol of this victory, now rests in the National Headquarters Office.

What will prove to be one of the most far-reaching decisions in the interest of rifle-shooting in this country—sending a .22-caliber team to England next summer—has also been approved and announcement of this project is made elsewhere in this issue.

These and many other accomplishments are reflected in the steady increase in N. R. A. individual and club membership. With 35,654 individual members now on the roll, and a total of nearly 2,436 rifle and pistol clubs affiliated with the Association, members of the N. R. A. may well feel gratified at the success already obtained.

But there is much more that remains to be done. We must pause only briefly to look back—to take stock. 1931 marks the sixtieth anniversary of the N. R. A., and promises to make even greater rifle-shooting history. As we close another year of N. R. A. progress, let us turn to 1931 with the determination to make this N. R. A. birthday an occasion for real celebration.

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

Vol. LXXVIII

DECEMBER, 1930

No. 12



Buffalo bull, one of Africa's most dangerous game animals

Dangerous Game

By W. ROBERTSON

EVERY hunter with a large experience of African dangerous game, extending over a period of years, has formed his own opinion as to what is the most dangerous animal to tackle. Some give the palm to buffalo, some to elephant, and some to lion or leopard. In actual fact, it is, I suppose, impossible to lay down a definite law on such a subject, animals, like human beings, having widely different temperaments. Where one animal of a species may charge fiercely, even when unprovoked, another of the same species will make off into the forest without any attempt at aggression.

It can generally be presupposed that any wounded beast of the above-mentioned species will always charge; but this does not always happen, though the odds are strongly in favor of a charge, especially when the animal is followed up by the hunter. "Ex Africa aliquid semper novi" is one of the truest things ever said, and the hunter, however experienced, is always learning. If cornered, any beast of the dangerous type will invariably charge, and charge fiercely, and, for the matter of that, so, too, will several of the antelopes, notably bushbuck, sable antelope, and roan antelope, as many a hunter has found out ere now. Indeed, one of the fiercest little fiends for making a determined charge is the caracal or African lynx, though it is but a small creature about the size of an Airdale dog.

The excitements encountered in hunting the different animals of the dangerous species vary according to the nature of the country in which the hunting is done. In fairly open country—tree-dotted plains and park-like country lying at a high altitude above sea level—

hunting is, generally speaking, a very tame affair compared with hunting the same animals in the dense forest country, where ranges are necessarily short, and all encounters happen at pretty close quarters.

Viewed from personal experience in hunting, done almost solely in the dense forest country of South-Central Africa, I give the palm, for actual danger, to the elephant; followed by leopard second, buffalo third, lion fourth, and rhino last. Hippo are dangerous only when hunted in canoes—the only really sporting way—when there is always a risk of an infuriated wounded bull rushing the canoe, and crushing it like an eggshell in his jaws. Even then, the danger is not so much from the hippo as from the innumerable crocodiles that swarm in every Central African river.

The most serious problem in tackling an irate elephant is his great strength and size. In the case of a determined charge, the bullet must be well placed—a heavy bullet driven by a large charge of cordite—or there is but little chance of stopping or turning him. In dense forest, with its numerous interlacing branches, the sudden call for a quick and accurate shot is sometimes fraught with difficulties, as may be imagined. The branches, which frustrate the hunter's defense, make no difference to the charging elephant, who crashes through them, snapping them off or crushing them down. Practically speaking, the frontal head shot at a charging elephant is useless, being turned by the convex mass of frontal bone on the forehead. If it can be got, I have found a most effective frontal

shot is to aim just where the trunk sets into the head. If the bullet strikes the right place it passes through the nostril passage, strikes the hard mass of bone at the back thereof, and glances up into the brain—a very deadly shot if the right spot is hit. A chest shot may bury itself in the mass of flesh without stopping the charge and bringing the animal down. More often than not, an attempt at a chest shot results in the bullet striking the swinging trunk, losing half its velocity

in passing through it, and making but a superficial wound in the chest. A charging elephant's trunk is, contrary to the popular belief, seldom raised and curled upward. The trunk hangs down as the animal rushes forward, till he is absolutely on top of the hunter, when he may swing it up. As an elephant charges, the ears are spread wide on either side of the head, looking like vast sails. Running away is worse than useless; the fugitive can be overtaken in a few yards. Climbing a tree is useless, too; an elephant has a huge reach with his height and length of trunk, even if the tree is stout enough to resist the push of his giant strength. A leap aside, and a close quarter shot into the side of the passing pachyderm is the only hope if the forest is too thick to be able to stop the charge earlier. The most deadly shot is on the side of the head, halfway between the eye and the ear, the bullet crashing home in the brain; but it is not always practicable to get the animal in this position.

A motionless elephant, despite his huge size, is, it may seem strange to relate, practically invisible in thick forest. The dense foliage breaks up the outline, and one can approach within a few yards without being aware of the animal's proximity. He hears you moving, but you don't see him; herein lies the danger.

To give an example of this: I remember once being within three yards of a big bull elephant, and quite unaware of his presence. (The distance was afterwards measured, from where I was standing, to the impressions of the bull's forefeet.) The yell—and flight—of the native who was with me, and who had spotted the elephant, was the first intimation I had of danger. One step forward, and he could have flattened me out like a steam-roller passing over



Two lion cubs, just killed

an orange. The quarters were too close to shoot, even if I could have seen the animal properly, which I could not, owing to the thickness of the forest. I made a wild dive around a big bush, oblivious of the thorns, and then swung around, heavy-bore rifle ready and finger on trigger, expecting next moment to see the mighty bulk following me. A moment of dead silence, and then, with the crash of a thousand breaking branches, the great bull charged out. Luckily he had not spotted where I had got to; and, invisible to me, but most emphatically audible, he crashed his way through the forest, the sound of his progress finally dying away in the distance.

If an elephant sees a human being at some little distance, he (unless he is a "rogue," or a cow with a small calf) will seldom if ever attack, but an elephant surprised at close quarters is decidedly dangerous. I will quote an example that happened once not far from where I was shooting at the time:

Elephants, be it understood, when in certain types of mopani forest country, dotted with huge baobab trees, have a habit during the dry season, when the mopani loses its leaves, of resting during the heat of the day in the shade of some great baobab trunk,

standing half asleep. In the case I am quoting, two natives were moving through the forest, the leading one carrying a bundle of mopani poles on his shoulder, which he had cut, and was taking to his village for hut-building. He passed close by a baobab tree behind which an elephant was resting, not seeing the elephant owing to the poles he was carrying hiding his view from that side. The startled elephant, seeing the native close to him, seized him with his trunk, swung him up, and dashed him down, breaking his back. The other native fled. The elephant tore off, with his trunk, a branch of the tree above him, and flung it at the flying native, dashing him to the ground, and breaking his thigh. The elephant then made off. The native with the broken thigh crawled back to the village with the tale of woe. The body of the dead native was recovered and buried; and, as regards the wounded one, the last I heard of him was that he was so knocked about that he was not expected to live.

I have never done it myself, but I know of a case where a hunter, hearing elephants in the forest ahead of him, stalked up crouching toward the trunk of a large black-barked tree, dimly seen through the foliage, hoping to peer around it and see his quarry. The large black "tree" was the foreleg of a motionless elephant bull. The "tree trunk" suddenly moved toward him, and a wild leap aside just saved him from the charge. A really fine snap shot into the ribs of the passing beast before he had time to turn, made the elephant career off through the trees, where, a moment later, a heavy thump announced that the beast would charge no more. Having picked out the worst of the thorns, the hunter cautiously followed till he came on his dead aggressor.

The leopard, second on my list of dangerous game, has, more than any other animal, the advantages of nature in an encounter with man in dense forest and undergrowth. He can lie invisible till almost stepped upon, and his charge is terribly swift and cat-like. He charges at his hunter like a swift tennis ball, and it is practically impossible to hit him with a rifle. In following up a wounded leopard, I always discard a rifle for a



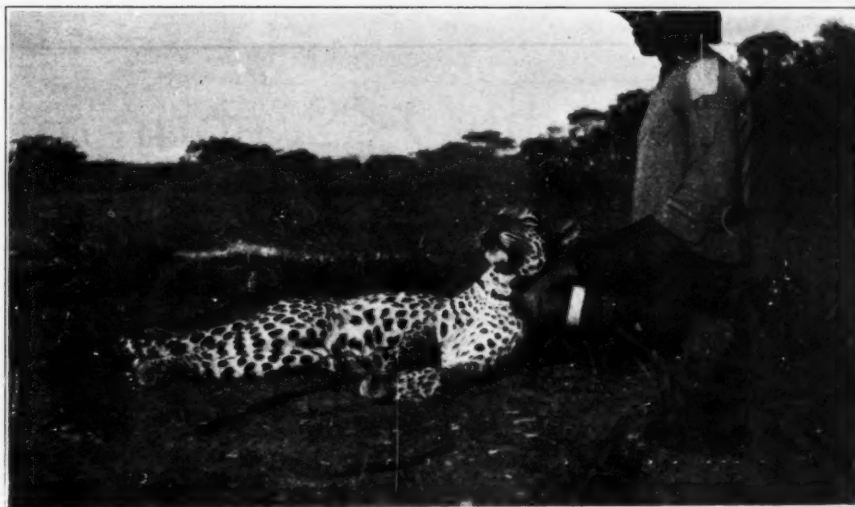
Rhinoceros shot by the author

double-barreled 12-bore shotgun, loaded with buckshot; SSG for preference. It is the only weapon with which one has a hope of stopping a leopard's charge.

Their enormous strength for their size, teeth, and claws that can tear a man to ribbons in next to no time, the frightful septic qualities of the latter, and the determined way they charge right home, oblivious of wounds, make them formidable opponents. Luckily, a well-placed shot will kill a charging leopard—carnivora are far less tenacious life than are the herbivorous animals—but the difficulty is to get the shot in between the time he breaks cover, and the time his charge gets home.

I have had more exciting hunts with leopards, perhaps, than with any other kind of game. One leopard especially remains in my memory, out of the numbers I have killed, as I have never before seen such a close thing. It happened in this wise: I had wounded a leopard on the edge of some very dense low jungle at the base of a fantastically shaped ridge of rocky hills. I tried following him up in the undergrowth—crawling in the thick stuff—a foolhardy thing to do. Suddenly a volley of fierce, savage snarls, literally a yard or two from me, warned me I was taking a very big risk. I hurriedly backed out. Why he did not charge at the time I can not conceive. I was tangled up in the undergrowth, and should have been practically helpless in case of attack.

I returned an hour or so later with several natives with spears. I did not fancy continuing alone in the dense undergrowth—too much like looking for an escape of gas with a candle. The leopard, I knew, was not badly wounded, and very full of fight. We returned to the place where I had given up the chase earlier, and found the leopard had departed, and had moved farther up the hillside. Following the spoor as best we could, guided by an occasional tiny drop of blood, for about a hundred yards, we reached a wall of rock, at the top of a short, sharp ascent. High up in this wall of rock, about 10 feet above where we stood, was a deep cave in the rock. The opening was a circular one, and very narrow, only about 18 inches in diameter. On the projections of the rock below the mouth of the deep cave were one or two tiny drops



Male leopard

of blood. The leopard had obviously gone into the cave, where it was impossible to follow. I turned away. I had not gone more than a few paces down the slope, when one of the natives accompanying me, who still remained by the rock, picked up a stick, and rattling it on the rock below the entrance of the cave, called out in his own language, in bravado: "Come out, leopard! Come out and be shot!"

By Jove, the leopard didn't need a second invitation! I have never seen anything so sudden. With a snarling roar that made me jump, the leopard sprang out of the cave right on top of the native, or so it seemed. Down the hill came a spinning cocoon of leopard and native. The native found his feet, and dashed in terror straight toward me, the leopard on his heels. Once, twice, and thrice the leopard tried to pull him down, but the native was saved by the fact that the leopard had been wounded in the leg, just above the forepaw, and every time he struck at the native, he flinched on his wounded paw.

Straight for me dashed the native, utterly preventing me from firing at the leopard, which was close on his heels, and covered by the native's flying body. The native dashed

close past me, and I, jabbing the muzzle of the 12-bore shotgun into the charging animal's side, pulled the trigger. The charge of SSG blew a huge hole in the leopard's side, and he rolled over dead, crushing under him as he did so my sun-helmet, which had been knocked off by a branch as I turned at the animal's first roar. The whole affair took a matter of a few seconds to happen—from the first roar, till the sustained savage snarling was suddenly stilled on the

shot—but it was exciting while it lasted. Most marvelous of all, the native was practically unhurt; he should have been torn to ribbons when the leopard sprang.

A buffalo will very seldom charge unwounded; indeed, I might go further, and say never. I have heard of a couple of authenticated cases where a man has suddenly been charged by a lone buffalo bull unwounded, but in each case it was found out later that the bull was suffering from some old wound. In the one case the animal was suffering from a festering wound in the neck, in the center of which was found a hammered iron slug from some native's ancient musket; in the other case the broken head of a native's spear was found embedded in the frontal mass of horn and bone on his head.

A wounded buffalo will practically never charge on receiving the shot. He goes off into the forest, there to lie in wait for his injurer. A buffalo's favorite trick is, after going some way, to swing around in a circle, and "lie up" on his spoor. He waits and watches till his pursuer—eyes fixed ahead and on the spoor—has passed his hiding place. He then suddenly charges out from behind, and, before the hunter has time to turn and raise his rifle, the buffalo has transfixed his enemy with one sweep of those massive horns, trampled him down, and left him dead on the track. It is extraordinary how the great black animal can hide unseen close to the track the hunter is following, and how he can remain absolutely unsuspected till the psychological moment, when he charges out at a few yards range. It is this trick of making a detour, and hunting the hunter, that makes the buffalo stand so high in the ranks of dangerous game, as a long list of fatalities will bear witness.

Personally I have been very



Sweet-barked thorn tree smashed and stripped by elephants

To the Shooters of America

ON THE opposite page will be found an announcement to the effect that the National Rifle Association is prepared to send a Small-Bore Team to England in 1931. For the past four years, the Executive Committee has seriously considered the advisability of discontinuing the practice of sending a Free-Rifle Team to Europe annually. Comparatively speaking, a very small number of shooters in America are interested in the free-rifle game. In contrast to this, many thousands are now interested in the .22-caliber game, and if this is made additionally inviting many thousands more will become interested. While it has been our desire to transfer our activities from the free rifle to the .22-caliber rifle, it was not possible to take this step at any time during the past four years because the Swiss had been able to consistently defeat our free-rifle teams, and we could not discontinue the free-rifle game while we were losers. Thanks to the splendid riflemen who made up the 1930 Free-Rifle Team, the victory has been brought to America, and the Argentine Cup, the symbol of this free-rifle victory, is now in our possession.

The present is, therefore, in our opinion, the logical time to transfer our activities to the .22-caliber rifle, and for this reason it has been decided to discontinue the Free-Rifle Team and send a .22-Caliber Rifle Team to compete with the British at the famous Bisley range in England next year.

We have endeavored to outline the conditions under which the .22-caliber team will be selected, the number of shooters who will represent the United States in this important match, and other details which will govern the selection of the members and the participation of the team in what we expect to be a distinct step in creating additional interest in rifle-shooting through this country. It will be our purpose to see that every shooter in America is given an equal opportunity to make the team. As it is our desire to make this first team truly representative of the small-bore shooters of the United States, each section of the United States will have at least one shooting member on the team.

We hope the announcement of this new venture in the interest of the small-bore shooters will be received in a manner in every respect commensurate with its importance. It is quite a departure, yet it is our firm conviction that the net result in renewed and additional interest will more than justify the change in policy and the expense involved. If the small-bore shooters throughout the country, regardless of where they live, will realize that all have an even chance to make this team and will work hard not only to perfect themselves, but to interest others, a successful team can and will be organized and a number of our members will have a wonderful trip to the historic Bisley range. Moreover, they will by the effort put forth do much to boost rifle-shooting in the United States.

We earnestly hope that all who are interested in the game will carefully study the plan as outlined and lend their support to the new movement.

Sincerely yours,

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

M. A. RECKORD,

Executive Vice President.

Attention .22-Caliber Shooters!

YOU ARE to have the opportunity to represent the United States in a real International Rifle Match. **THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA IS GOING TO SEND A SMALL-BORE TEAM TO ENGLAND TO COMPETE AGAINST THE BRITISH IN A SMALL-BORE TEAM MATCH.**

DATE: The American Team will probably leave for England about the first week in July, returning the third week. These dates are not definite, being dependent on the dates of the British National Small-Bore Meeting.

PLACE: The great British National Match Range at Bisley, England.

TEAM: The American team will consist of not less than 15 members: 10 shooting members, 2 alternates, team captain, team coach, and adjutant.

SELECTION OF THE TEAM:

The American Team will be selected by a committee to be appointed by the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association. At least one man will be selected from each of the nine Corps Areas, provided that in the case any corps area fails to develop a representative who is able to make the trip or if the high competitor is obviously not of international team caliber, then the representative from that Corps Area will be assigned to the country at large.

The team officers will be selected by the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association from the country at large, as will the three additional team members over and above the nine to be selected one from each Corps Area.

Membership on the team is open to any member of the National Rifle Association or affiliated club, regardless of age or sex. Shooting ability, competition experience and ability to co-operate as a team member are the only things that will be considered.

In order to be eligible for consideration, competitors must have participated during the preceding twelve months in one or more shoulder-to-shoulder .22-caliber matches of county, State or regional character, sanctioned by the National Rifle Association and conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the N. R. A. Scores made in both indoor and outdoor county, State, and regional events will be given their proper weight by the committee. In addition, the committee will consider scores made in the indoor and outdoor postal competitions and the known ability of competitors as indicated in shoulder-to-shoulder and international competitions of the past.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION:

Members of the team will furnish their own rifles. Ammunition for use in England will be furnished by the National Rifle Association. The customary tests will be made by the team officials to determine the accuracy of the various rifles with the different brands of ammunition which are available, and sufficient quantities of each type will be furnished the team.

EXPENSES:

After the team has been selected, actual expenses for travel, subsistence, and hotel accommodations from the home of the competitor to Bisley and return will be borne by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, and the National Rifle Association.

The N. R. A. will not reimburse team members for salaries or wages lost as a result of making the trip.

FINANCING THE TEAM:

Expenses of the team will be defrayed from a special International Small-Bore Rifle Team Fund which has been established by the National Rifle Association. Contributions to this fund may be made by individuals or clubs, and any surplus remaining at the end of any year will be deposited by the National Rifle Association at interest as a foundation for the .22-caliber International Team Fund for the ensuing year. No portion of this fund will be used for current operating expenses of the National Rifle Association.

It is suggested that your club hold one or more International Rifle Team Benefit Shoots during the winter and spring months, the entry fees from such shoots to be donated to the International Team Fund; or a portion of the proceeds to be donated to the N. R. A. International Team Fund and a portion to be used to assist in defraying the expenses of the club's representative to the nearest county, State, or regional shoot sanctioned by the N. R. A. as an International Team Tryout point.

Further and more definite information will be furnished all rifle club secretaries as the various details are worked out in connection with the National Rifle Association of Great Britain.

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH YOUR CLUB SECRETARY RELATIVE TO THE 1931 INTERNATIONAL SMALL-BORE RIFLE TEAM'S TRIP TO ENGLAND!

lucky with buffalo, and, of the number I have shot, I have only once had an attempt at a charge. Using a heavy rifle, I have generally secured my buffalo with a single shot; hence I have not had a great deal of following-up work to do, having followed up only a few yards, and found the animal dead. The only time I did get an attempt at a charge—and that a mild one—happened in rather a peculiar way. I had been out at dawn, and, after about an hour, as I was about to emerge into an open glade, some hundred yards across, between belts of forest, I saw, among the trees on the opposite side, a rising cloud of dust. A minute later, and a herd of over a hundred buffalo emerged, crossing the open toward me, a fine bull leading. I shot the bull through the body. He swung around, together with the rest of the herd, and they all retreated to the edge of the trees, where they swung around in line, facing me. I could not see my wounded bull, but seeing another fine bull right opposite me, I fired. The bullet took him in the throat. On the shot the whole herd vanished.

I followed, and, after going a few yards, came on the bull I had shot in the throat, lying stone dead. I searched and searched, but could find no trace of the other bull, the whole ground being trodden up with the mass of footprints of the herd. I decided to go back to camp, and return with native trackers to see if they could pick up the spoor.

On my way back to camp, I was suddenly overtaken by the curse of tropical Africa—a sudden sharp touch of malaria. I staggered to the camp, my hunting-boy following, and on reaching the camp, dosed myself with quinine and aspirin, and lay down. I hoped that the touch would go off soon, and that I should be able to drag myself up, and after my wounded bull. By midday I was decidedly better, but still very shaky. I spoke to some local native trackers, asking them to go out and hunt around for the spoor, and when they had found it, one of them to come and tell me, and I would go out to them. I sent with them my hunting-boy to show them where I had lost the buffalo. I also sent some natives along, too, with orders to cut up and bring in the dead buffalo.

The party were scarcely out of sight of camp, when one came hurriedly running back. "Your wounded buffalo is now approaching the camp," he cried to me in his own language. "He has got tired of waiting for you, and is

coming to look for you." In reality, the poor beast was probably making for water at the river near my camp. I hurried out, and, crossing a reedy open space, I saw him. I fired, hitting again through the body, on the opposite side to which the first bullet had hit him. The shot seemed to have no effect. He turned, and slowly lumbered back toward the nearest forest. I followed at the double, streaming with the sweat of fever, the rifle feeling as heavy as lead, as I hurried on in hopes of keeping him in sight and getting another shot. As he neared the trees, he paused, and I neared him somewhat. He started again, and vanished in the trees. The natives, seeing I could not keep up, ran on, to try to keep him in sight if possible. Suddenly I saw two natives running back, and the next moment I saw the bull, standing, looking after them. A moment later he turned his stern toward me again, and started to continue into the deeper parts of the forest. Sitting down



The author and bull elephant

for steadiness, and holding the quivering rifle as steady as I could, I fired at his stern, the bullet, as I found afterwards, raking right through him. Round he swung, and, with blood streaming from his nostrils, charged. Gripping the rifle firmly in my fever-shaking hands, I tried to get the fore sight on the center of his approaching chest. There was no need to fire, though, as a moment later he slid forward, dead. Gallant old fellow! I was glad to get him; my gladness tempered, though, with a feeling of sorrow and pity as his gallant soul fled.

My shirt and shorts were absolutely soaked; a bucket of water could have been squeezed out of them, but I had sweated out the fever!

A lion, according to the children's picture books, is a magnificent, regal looking animal who stands on a rock and defies the hunter—monarch of all he surveys. In reality, the lion is a very different creature. They may be different in other parts of Africa, but in the parts where I have hunted, lions are by no

means the regal creatures of fiction. A lion is not looking for trouble by a long way; if he can possibly avoid it, he does. A lioness is generally more fierce than a lion, but neither want trouble if they can possibly avoid it. Many times I have followed up lions, and have heard them slip away in the undergrowth, never giving a chance to get a shot at them. A wounded lion, cornered, can be as nasty a beast as one can find, to tackle, but it is seldom that they get themselves in such a position as to be cornered, and forced to fight. Indeed, the lion's motto is, "Safety first!" In one thing a lion is truly regal, and that is his prodigious strength. Many times I have seen full-grown oxen that have been killed with one blow of his paw.

Ranching in Rhodesia, I had continual trouble with lions killing cattle at night, and it was almost impossible to bring them to book except with trap-guns and strychnine. Several times I thought I had got a marauder

cornered, but each time he managed to slip away unseen from the narrowing circle of natives, vanishing under cover of grass that one would think would scarcely hide a good-sized cat.

If a charging lion really does mean business, he is a very nasty customer; but I have known several cases when, even after he has started to charge, his nerve has failed him at the last moment—halfway toward the motionless hunter. He has stopped, and turned away, to be shot dead as he retreated. The fatal thing to do, if

a lion charges, is to run. Like a cat, they will go for anything moving, whereas a motionless hunter will puzzle them, and their charge will hang fire. Of course, as I said at the beginning of this article, the actions of no wild animal may be depended upon; but the above is the more general rule. A lioness with small cubs is always dangerous; but so, too, is any animal with young; even, at times, the common and domestic cow.

A running lion is not a beautiful creature; indeed, he looks absurd. He rocks from side to side as he runs, his belly swinging from side to side like a pendulous bag.

The heavily maned lion of the menagerie is never seen in the wild state. The mane seems only to grow to luxuriance in captivity. The average forest lion has very little mane at all; indeed, I have seen them with only a few sparse hairs. After all, it is natural. They do not need the hair to keep them warm in a

(Continued on page 25)



The New Winchester Model 54 Rifle, N. R. A. Type

By TOWNSEND WHELEN

THIS is the Dope Bag's Christmas present to our members. Each year, letters are received by the Dope Bag Department from approximately one-fifth of the membership of the National Rifle Association, and, therefore, their contents give a very accurate cross section of the ideas and needs of the entire membership. An analysis of these letters shows quite clearly that approximately 75 per cent of our membership are interested in rifles primarily from the standpoint of hunting.

During the past few years I have had more opportunity than ever before to become acquainted with our members, and to hunt with them; and I have been very strongly impressed with the fact that they are undoubtedly the deadliest aggregation of game shots that the world has ever known. Using those same methods of aiming, holding, adjusting gun sling, squeezing the trigger, and rapidly manipulating the bolt that are invariably factors in winning at Camp Perry or in the various N. R. A. or club matches, I have repeatedly seen many of our members make hit after hit on game under circumstances that would not even be credited in most of the famous game regions of the world where hunters are not trained, but have to pick up their ability with the rifle as they may.

Strangely enough, up until the past year or so there has not been a single decent hunting rifle on the market, which could be conveniently shot as our members shoot. Most of the rifles lacked accuracy, almost all lacked good sights, and every one of them lacked a good stock and shooting gun sling. A perusal of the *RIFLEMAN* for the past ten years will show how our members have been filling their requirements in hunting rifles by restocking, resighting, remodeling, and by patronizing the many custom riflemakers who have sprung into being to cater to our needs—all of this at considerable expense to ourselves.

Almost a year ago, General Reckord called a conference in his office. It was decided that something should be done to provide a really first-class hunting rifle at reasonable price for our members. The N. R. A. is organized to promote skill with the rifle. We have always had many excellent target rifles. But about three-fourths of our membership are interested mainly in hunting rifles. It matters not how we accomplish our mission so long as we can make men and boys into real riflemen, teaching them to aim, hold,

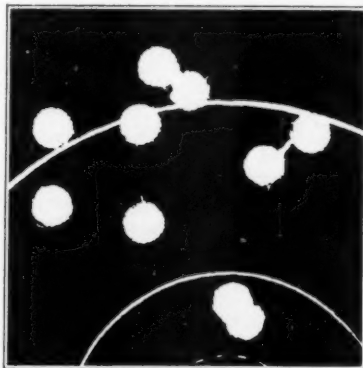
squeeze, call shots, adjust sights, dope wind, and manipulate bolts in rapid fire in the way these things must be done to develop real nail-driving marksmanship. Therefore, it was decided to request at least one of our large riflemakers to produce a high-grade, thoroughly-modern hunting rifle especially for our members. This rifle must be reasonable in price, and it should be placed upon the regular market, so that not only members, but prospective members, could buy it anywhere.

A survey of all existing rifles seemed to indicate that there was one rifle already on the market which, if slightly changed in type, would perfectly meet the needs of our members. This was the Winchester Model 54 bolt-action rifle. It was an exceptionally well-designed and well-made weapon. It was entirely reliable, amply strong, safe, and durable. Repeated tests showed that its accuracy was second to none. But it had a stock that was entirely unsuitable, and due to that stock and the lack of a suitably fitted shooting gun sling, no one could shoot the rifle well except from a muzzle and elbow rest. As sold on the regular market, it was equipped with crude, nonadjustable open sights. An excellent rear sight—the Lyman No. 48—was available for it, but had to be ordered special. Many of our members had already obtained this rifle and had remodeled it to their needs at a cost of approximately \$75 in addition to the cost of the rifle. In fact, so great was the demand for this rifle remodeled into proper type that our N. R. A.

Service Company had already organized a service to restock this rifle for our members at a more reasonable price.

General Reckord, therefore, approached the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. with the proposition of bringing out a new type of this rifle to meet the needs of our members, and that company expressed their willingness to meet our wishes in this matter. Accordingly, General Reckord appointed Mr. Laurence J. Hathaway, your Editor, and the writer as a committee to confer with the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. as to design of the rifle, and to make all necessary arrangements for its production. The committee designed the rifle as they thought it should be, had models made, tested these models, and submitted them for criticism to many of our most competent members. As a result of this criticism, certain small changes were made, and finally the resulting type was approved for manufacture. All this took time, as also did the preparation of the necessary machines and tools for turning out the rifle. However, all this was finally accomplished and the rifle is now available on the market and can be bought by anyone anywhere that Winchester rifles are sold. If a dealer does not carry it in stock, he can easily get it. There is no red tape about its purchase. One does not even have to be a member of the N. R. A. But I think all of you will agree with me that the owner of one of these fine rifles ought to be an N. R. A. member in order to obtain that assistance and information we give to our members which will help him so much in developing a high degree of marksmanship with this rifle and thus realizing its full capabilities.

At the outset, your committee decided that this new rifle should be a real hunting rifle, not a half-baked target rifle. Particularly, it should be light, handy, graceful, well balanced, and yet strong. The stock should not be bulky; it should be attractive in outline, and yet it must permit of hard and steady holding, quick catching of aim, and effective rapid fire in the standing, kneeling, sitting, and prone positions, and when shooting on the level or up or down hill. A light shooting gun sling should be properly and strongly attached to the rifle. The sights should be good, quick, and accurate game sights, and should be affected as little as possible by changes in light. They should have fine adjustments for both elevation and windage, so one can easily make those small adjustments



Ten shots at 100 yards, prone with forearm rested. .270-caliber Winchester Model 54 rifle, N. R. A. type, and Winchester ammunition. Shot by the author

that are so necessary from time to time to keep any rifle shooting exactly where it is aimed, and for changes in ammunition. It should be possible to attach a good hunting telescope sight. The weight should positively not be more than 8 pounds. The rifle should use a cartridge suitable for any big game on the American Continent, and this cartridge should be capable of being reloaded, if desired, for small game and for inexpensive target practice. The accuracy should be such that 80 per cent of the shots could be placed in a 2-inch circle at 100 yards. The trajectory should be very flat. All this has been accomplished in the rifle which now becomes known as the Winchester Model 54 rifle, N. R. A. type, illustrated by the photographs shown.

The rifle is regularly made in .270 W. C. F. and .30-06 Government calibers. It can also be had to special order in 7-mm., 7.65-mm., and 9-mm. calibers; and, incidentally, those already having the older Winchester Model 54 rifles can send them to the factory and have them fitted with the new N. R. A. stock. The barrel is 24 inches long. The complete rifle without gun sling weighs $7\frac{3}{4}$ to 8 pounds, depending upon the caliber and the density of the walnut in the stock. The barrel, receiver, and bolt are constructed of a new special Winchester heat-treated alloy steel, superior in every way to the fine Winchester nickel-steel which was used with splendid success for so many years. These parts, therefore, have almost unbelievable strength. The material is such that it will withstand the unlimited snapping practice so necessary in maintaining a high order of skill in marksmanship. It is a weapon which the hunter or explorer can safely rely upon to stand the rough-and-tumble of the real wilderness, hundreds of miles from any facilities for repair.

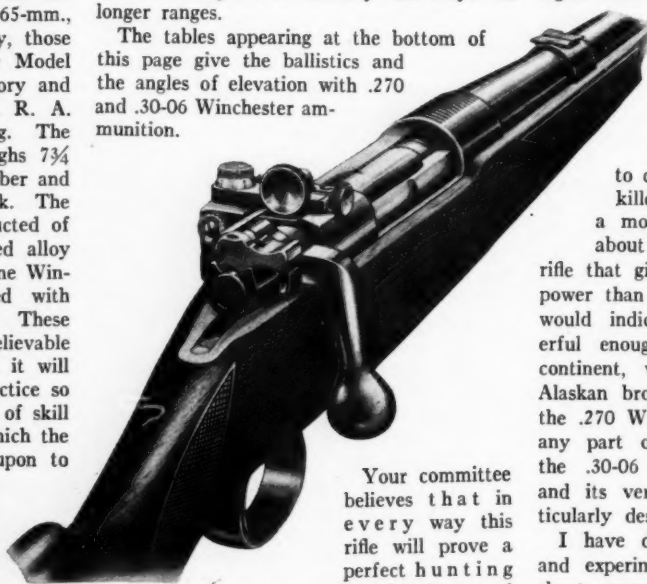
The barrel, receiver, and breech action are exactly the same as those of the standard Model 54 rifle. The sights are the Lyman No. 48W rear sight mounted on the left side of the receiver, where it is most easily seen and adjusted and not in the way of operating the bolt, and a Lyman gold bead front sight with 1/16-inch bead. The rear sight slot in a band turned integral with the barrel is filled with a blank piece. The top of the receiver ring has screw holes filled with dummy screws correct for attaching the block of Winchester, Lyman, or Fecker telescope sights. A smooth-working bolt, and a clean trigger pull without creep are assured by the Winchester methods of hand adjustment during assembly and inspection.

The pistol-grip stock is made of excellent American walnut, has grip and forearm checked, and has a dull London oil finish that is most attractive and durable. It is of most modern shape and dimensions, and of a size which we think will perfectly fit the average American hunter-rifleman who has trained himself in accordance with modern marksmanship methods. The length is $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, drop at comb and heel from line of 200-yard sight, $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches,

respectively; length of forearm from front of receiver, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; well-curved pistol grip, oval-shaped forearm, butt plate of checked steel, shotgun type, length $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches, pitch 3 inches. There is no cast off. Properly placed, strong sling swivels for 1-inch gun sling are provided. An N. R. A. type shooting gun sling can be furnished at reasonable cost. The rifle retails for \$59.50. The gun sling will probably cost \$2.50.

In either .270 W. C. F. or .30-06 Government calibers, the accuracy with Winchester ammunition is such that a skilled rifleman, shooting from muzzle and elbow rest and using cup disk in rear sight with black front sight, will make groups of 10 consecutive shots which will average 2 inches or under for extreme spread at 100 yards, 4 inches or under at 200 yards, and the rifle will shoot steadily into the regulation military bull's-eye at longer ranges.

The tables appearing at the bottom of this page give the ballistics and the angles of elevation with .270 and .30-06 Winchester ammunition.



A close-up of the Model 54 action

Your committee believes that in every way this rifle will prove a perfect hunting arm for the use of N. R. A. members. It should not only

prove a most excellent weapon for big-game and varmint hunting, but it is a rifle that can be recommended for shooting according to the only system by which really skillful marksmen can be made—that is, the method of shooting used by all trained N. R. A. members, call it what you will. The rifle should respond to all the skill that any rifleman can develop. A circular both describing this rifle and giving full instructions for its use has been prepared and is now ready for distribution to Dope Bag correspondents.

Before I close, I should like to say a few words about this rifle in .270 W. C. F. caliber. I obtained one of these rifles about six years ago, several months before it appeared on the market, and I at once had it restocked with a stock very similar to the new N. R. A. type stock. I also fitted a hunting telescope sight. I have used the rifle ever since, taking

it on two big-game trips, and on many woodchuck and varmint hunts. It has performed excellently in every way. It kills deer as though they were struck by lightning. The only moose I was fortunate enough to come across while carrying it was killed quicker than I have ever seen a moose killed. There is something about the very high velocity of this rifle that gives it very much greater killing power than its weight of bullet and energy would indicate. Undoubtedly, it is powerful enough for any big game on this continent, with the possible exception of Alaskan brown bear. I really believe that the .270 W. C. F. is a better cartridge for any part of America except Alaska than the .30-06 cartridge. Its lack of recoil and its very flat trajectory make it particularly desirable.

I have done considerable target-shooting and experimental work with this rifle. It shoots remarkably well with all makes of ammunition, but seems to do its best work
(Continued on page 40)

TABLE OF BALLISTICS

Name of cartridge	Weight of bullet — Grains	Velocity of bullets, feet per second		Energies of bullets in foot-pounds		Penetrations at 15 ft. in $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch soft pine boards		Trajectories Inches			Free recoil pounds
		At muzzle	At 100 yds.	At muzzle	At 100 yds.	Soft point	Full patch	100 yds. hgt. at 50 yds.	200 yds. hgt. at 100 yds.	300 yds. hgt. at 150 yds.	
.270 Winchester	130	3160	2970	2880	2550	17	90	0.5	2.0	4.5	15.9
.30-06 Gov. pointed . .	150	2700	2465	2430	2025	14	75	0.6	3.0	7.0	11.5
.30-06 Gov. pointed . .	180	2500	2315	2500	2140	..	..	0.7	3.5	8.0	12.5
.30-06 Gov. Ptd. Exp. .	180	2700	2505	2915	2505	17	..	0.5	2.5	7.0	16.5
.30-06 Gov.	220	2400	2185	2810	2340	17	..	1.0	4.0	9.0	16.0

TABLE OF ANGLES OF ELEVATION

Range yards	.270 W. C. F. 130-gr. bullet M. V. 3,160 f. s.		.30-06 150-gr. bullet M. V. 2,700 f. s.		.30-06 180-gr. bullet M. V. 2,700 f. s.		.30-06 220-gr. bullet M. V. 2,400 f. s.	
	Minutes		Minutes		Minutes		Minutes	
100	2		2½		2½		4	
200	4		5		5		7	
300	5½		8		8		10	
400	8		12		10½		15	
500	12		16		15		20	
600	16		21		19		26	
700	20		26		23½		33	
800	24½		32½		29		41	
900	30		40		35		49	
1,000	36		48		42		60	

Pistol Regulation

Its Principles and History

By KARL T. FREDERICK

THE regulation of the purchase, possession, and use of firearms, whether by Federal, State, or local laws or ordinances, is a matter of vital concern to all that great number of men, and women too, who love their innocent use. Publicity seekers or reformers of the type who are prepared on ten minutes' notice to cure any and every social ill, whether real or fancied, by the time-worn expedient of "passing another law" have busied themselves for many years with proposals of every conceivable kind with respect to firearms. No year passes without the accompaniment of numerous legislative proposals to restrict or abolish the manufacture, possession, or use of firearms and ammunition. Fortunately, most of these die unborn; but there is hardly a State in the Union whose statute books do not contain laws relating to firearms. Many of the bills which have been proposed from time to time have been weird in the extreme. Nevertheless earnest study and serious thought have been given to the subject by a few persons, and some of the legislative proposals which have resulted have been intelligent and well designed pieces of work.

It is, of course, quite unnecessary to argue to readers of *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* that firearms ought not to be abolished. It will no doubt be useful, however, to set forth the situation with some little care for the purpose of presenting the facts which relate to the situation, the arguments for and against restrictive firearms legislation, and something of the history of the struggle which has been going on for a number of years between the active group of persons who either sincerely believe or pretend to believe that drastic regulation or restriction of the use of firearms will accomplish a great public benefit, and the large but unorganized general public which hesitates to accept the theories of the self-appointed reformers. It is quite clear that the greater part of the public knows little or nothing about the merits of the question presented. As in all such matters the bulk of the populace will doubtless remain inarticulate, unorganized, and incapable of self-expression. It will probably in the future as in the past continue to be a prey of vociferous groups which make up in noise what they lack in principles and intelligence and which frequently succeed in accomplishing their designs because the public as a whole has no adequate method of defending itself and protecting its interests.

Effective opposition to the schemes of those who shout for the abolition of firearms must come largely from organizations such as the National Rifle Association and the United States Revolver Association and from other bodies such as surety companies, organizations of sportsmen, reserve officers, legionnaires, and other similar bodies. It is hoped that the

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This is the first of a series of articles by Mr. Frederick, who is not only a recognized firearms expert, but is also a well-known New York lawyer who has made a special study of the anti-firearms situation.*

present articles will aid the members of this large and public-spirited group to offer effective opposition to the drastic proposals which are so often encountered and to assist them in obtaining reasonable, sensible, and fair legislation affecting firearms.

While agitation has been chiefly directed at pistols and revolvers, it must be apparent to every thoughtful person that this is but a first step toward the restriction or destruction of all firearms. Almost every argument which is used against the handgun is equally applicable to rifles and shotguns. The sawed-off shotgun is almost as common a tool of crime as the pistol, and it can hardly be denied that it is a much more dangerous weapon. Other types of firearms would undoubtedly continue to be used in the perpetration of crime even after pistols were abolished. The reformers would not, however, admit the failure or unsoundness of their program. They would merely assert the necessity of extending it to all firearms and ammunition, and we would then come face to face with the proposition of completely disarming the nation. The battle against unreasonable pistol legislation is, therefore, not one which is of interest solely to pistol-shooters. It is of vital concern to all rifle-men and shotgun-shooters. For that reason the National Rifle Association has been and will continue to be alert and active in the interest primarily of shooters as a class, and in a larger sense in the interest and for the sake of the general public welfare. The safety, indeed the very existence of the nation may depend in the future, as it has at times depended in the past, upon the familiarity and efficiency of the whole people in the use of firearms.

THE ANTI-PISTOL ARGUMENT

The argument of those who favor drastic and extreme legislation may be summarized as follows:

"Crime is rampant and appears to be increasing. Much of it is accompanied by violence. Murders and robbery are common. Pistols are common tools of the criminal. They should be classed with 'burglars tools.' The only purpose of a pistol or revolver is to kill. Everyone who has a pistol is a 'potential murderer.' A pistol is of little or no value for purposes of defense and has no other substantial reason for existence. Criminals ought not to be allowed to obtain or to possess them and honest people have no good reason for having them. Therefore," they conclude, "let us pass a law which will make it impossible for the criminal to obtain a

pistol. By so doing the crook will be deprived of his most important tool. Criminals can not commit crime unless they possess the instruments of crime. The new law will, consequently, prevent crime or, at least, will prevent those crimes of violence which are now perpetrated with the aid of a pistol.

This argument has a plausible sound. It appeals to a considerable number of people who know nothing about guns, and it is swallowed whole by that portion of the public who do not think about what they read or hear but who are ready to accept almost any strong and ready-made idea which is handed to them for consumption in tablet form.

CRIME IS RAMPANT

Let us begin by examining the various propositions which are contained in the foregoing argument. Crime is rampant and appears, for the present at least, to be on the increase. More and more of it seems to be accompanied by violence. The statement appears to be fully borne out by such figures as are available. In 1904 out of every 100,000 of the general population, 69 were in prison. In 1923 the figure had increased to 74 and in 1927 to 85. Homicides per 100,000 of population increased from 6.6 in 1912 to 8.7 in 1927. The murder rate in this country is said to be three and one-half times what it was in 1900. The money cost of crime has been variously estimated at from \$2,500,000,000 to as high as \$10,000,000,000 per year in the United States. These figures are ominous indeed. The shocking effect of the increasing toll of violent crime upon the public mind, terrible as it is, is further greatly magnified by the almost unlimited notoriety and prominence which is given to such crimes in the public press. To realize this fact, we have only to compare the widespread interest which attends a murder as compared with an automobile death. In 1929 some 31,000 people lost their lives in the United States through automobile accidents. This frightful total was more than three times as great as the total number of homicides in the United States during 1929; nevertheless the announcement attracted less attention from the public press than is commonly accorded to a single sensational holdup or gang killing.

When we look at the money losses through crimes of violence, it is, of course, impossible to submit accurate or thoroughly reliable figures. Experienced estimates based on the data available to surety companies and similar institutions indicate, however, that the money losses through crimes of violence amount to less than 3 per cent of the total annual crime losses of the nation. The losses which are suffered through fraud in its various forms are incredibly greater than those which occur from violence.

A competent student of crime in a recent article made the following statement:

"It would appear from studies that have been made in several of the States in recent years that there are two main divisions of the problem of crime. In one, which accounts for about 30 per cent of the aggregate of crimes notified to the police, the acts themselves and the motives subsequently disclosed are indistinguishable from those with which society has had to deal in all the centuries of modern times. In the second category, which includes, one is amazed to learn, 70 per cent of the reported infractions, the commission of crime is neither more nor less than the operation essential to the production of profit in an organized business of colossal proportions.

"Concerning the crimes included in the first 30 per cent, crimes of passion, of impulse, of temptation, of weakness, and generally speaking, of individual concept and individual execution, it appears to be agreed that the administration of the criminal law is effective in about the proportion it always has been; but as to the other 70 per cent, it has been demonstrated that those who plan crimes for profit also plan for the escape of the criminals.

* * * The financial stake which dominates the conflict is estimated by the surety company at three thousand millions of dollars annually in the United States and by others at two or even three times that amount. After careful and intelligent surveys of the losses sustained by the crime business in the contest with the forces of law, the success of the *criminal aggressive* has been rated as in the proportion of 85 to 15." (Martin Conboy in New York State Bar Association Bulletin, March, 1930.)

To put this statement in other words, 70 per cent of present-day crime is organized and carefully planned and plotted and it goes unpunished 85 times out of 100.

In 1925 the late Governor Hadley, of Missouri, made the following statement to the American Bar Association:

"I gathered, in the investigation I made as Chairman of the Committee of the American Law Institute, statistics from a majority of the States and I have carefully examined those gathered by other committees and commissions, and it is my judgment that of those committing major crimes * * * not one out of every ten is apprehended and adequately punished * * * that our system of apprehending and prosecuting those who commit major crimes is only from 10 per cent to 15 per cent efficient; that as to those apprehended and indicted for major offenses, it is only from 25 per cent to 30 per cent efficient * * * and that as to those actually tried for major offenses, it is not over 50 per cent efficient."

As Mr. Martin Conboy has very pertinently said:

"Certainty of arrest and of punishment after arrest would come close to ending the industry altogether."

No well-informed person can deny that the crime situation is a very serious one; but it has always been a serious one. We can not, of course, prove the statement by statistics,

but the student of history must apparently conclude that crimes of violence, at least, were much more prevalent in the Middle Ages and in early times than they are at the present time. Inefficient as it is in preventing crime, society is much better organized, has much better means of communication, and is much better prepared to detect and punish crimes of violence than it used to be. The days have passed when it is unsafe to pass through a city street at night without an armed guard. A trip from one city or town to another no longer involves serious elements of personal danger. And this improvement has come about coincident with and partly because of the development of firearms.

Pistols have been in common use for only three or four hundred years. They have been manufactured in large quantities only for the last seventy-five or one hundred years. During that time personal safety has become the rule rather than the exception. We can not avoid the conclusion that pistols are not a cause of crime. Cain did not need a pistol to kill Abel. Brutus slew Caesar without a pistol. The Borgias eliminated their enemies without the aid of firearms. Robin Hood and his merry men were not dependent upon the handgun for the success of their ambushes.

While we are referring to the good old days, it is worth while to recall that severity of punishment is not the cure for crime. Certainty and promptness of punishment rather than severity are more effective. There was a time, as we all know, when in England considerably more than two hundred separate offenses were punishable by death. Nevertheless, that period was one of the most lawless and violent known to history. The utter failure of the drastic technique in the suppression of crime is universally acknowledged.

"POTENTIAL MURDERERS"

The next proposition which we mentioned in the argument of those who want to abolish pistols is to the effect that these weapons are the common and necessary tool of the criminal, that the only purpose of the pistol or revolver is to kill, and that everyone who has a pistol is a "potential murderer."

It would be hard to imagine a more false or misleading statement. It is not clear just what is meant by the term "potential murderer." If it means that a person who possesses a pistol is likely for that reason to become a murderer, it is an outrageous slander against every one of the ten or fifteen million Americans who possesses a firearm. Would any person who makes such a thoughtless statement admit that every member of the Army and Navy, every sportsman who shoots, every police officer, every sheriff, and every deputy sheriff, and almost every bank teller and express messenger in the country is a "potential murderer"? If so, we had better admit that the tendency toward murder is so universal—that the instinct to kill a human being is so deeply ingrained in the human animal—that it should be recognized and encouraged like the natural longing for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The statement, if it is true in any sense of the ordinary possessor of a firearm, is equally true of every farmer, woodsman, or householder who has an ax, of every artisan who has a chisel, of every man who has a razor, of every housewife who has a butcher knife or a bread knife. It is not necessary to stop with such an enumeration of manufactured articles. The statement is equally true and equally false of every human being who can lay his hands upon a club or who can grasp a stone. The statement is equally true and equally false of every living human being who possesses sufficient physical strength and intelligence to move and to control the movements of his arms and legs.

The statement obviously is not intended to be taken in this sense. It is rather intended to convey the impression not only that the possessor of a firearm has the physical power to kill but that he has latent or active in his mind and character the will to destroy his fellow man, and in some way the implication is intended to be conveyed that this desire or willingness to kill is caused by the possession of a firearm. The statement is one of that class to which we are accustomed, phrased in resounding terms, formulated as a sort of slogan and intended to influence human thought and sympathy not by any appeal to reason or truth, which are ignored, but rather by the sheer force of sound and because of the striking and arresting phraseology employed.

A "potential killer," if it means anything, means, not a man who has the physical power to kill, but rather a man or woman who has the desire, the intent, or the willingness to kill. And these qualities are qualities of the mind and of the mind alone. They do not depend in any degree for their existence upon the possession of the means for killing. If they exist, the means can readily be found, whether it be a pistol, a razor, an ax, a chisel, a club, poison, or any of the other innumerable means, not excluding the bare hands or fists which have been used for the accomplishment of murder since the world began.

The statement that every person who has a pistol is a "potential murderer" is in its implications, as we have said, not only a false but an outrageous slander against every member of the human race. The statement is just as true of the man who makes it as it is of his fellow men. It would be just as honest and just as truthful to say that every man who advocates the abolition of firearms is a "potential murderer." A man with a gun may be a "potential murderer" and the man who wants to destroy it may likewise be a "potential murderer," but in neither case is he such an enemy of society because of his mere possession of or opposition to firearms.

(To be continued)





Renshaw firing in the Big Match

International Matches of 1930

PART II

By MAJ. J. S. HATCHER

THE previous installment of this story which appeared in the November issue took us to Antwerp with the International Rifle Team and carried us through several weeks of cloudy and rainy weather to the .30-caliber matches which were held on August 2, 3, and 4.

This installment will cover the period from August 5 until the end of the World Championship and the award of the Argentine Cup on August 10.

The 300-meter World Championship was scheduled to be fired in three stages: the standing position on August 7, kneeling on the 8th, and prone on the 9th, at Brasschaet, Polygon, where an improvised range had been constructed in a muddy field 2 miles from the car line, as was described in the last issue.

Before the team left the United States on July 11 they were in wonderful shape and were shooting scores which looked easily good for the World Championship; but teams have a habit of reaching a peak in their efficiency, and then declining.

On July 11 we embarked for a ten-day sea voyage, which meant a complete interruption of all shooting practice. On arriving in Antwerp the team suffered an abrupt change of climate, food, and general conditions. Instead of the extremely hot weather that we had been having in the States we found that the temperature was down nearly to freezing

point and that it was cloudy and rainy. It was almost impossible to keep dry, and the greatest precautions had to be exercised to prevent colds and coughs or even more serious trouble.

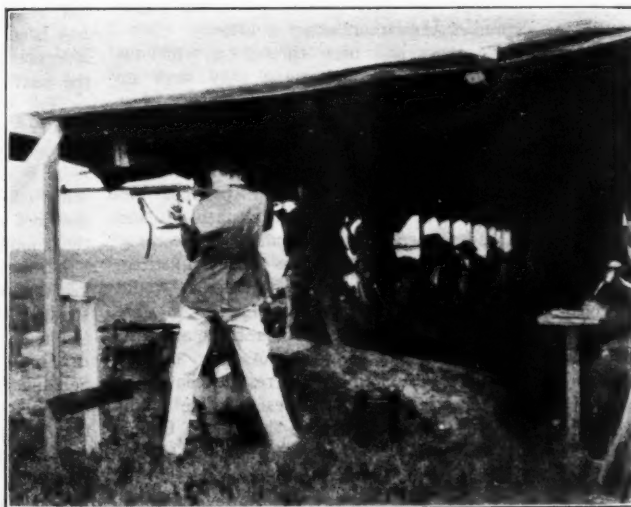
Upon our arrival in Belgium we found that the .22 range was in operation but there was no possibility of securing a place for practice for the .30-caliber shooting. The range at Brasschaet was under construction, and though the Belgians very kindly offered to allow us to practice on the range while they were building it, this project proved unsuccessful. The few scores that were shot under these conditions were thoroughly unsatisfac-

tory. For some reason the team simply was not shooting anything like as well as they had been when they left Quantico.

It appeared to us that the best thing to do was to abandon all attempts to practice on the 300-meter range for the time being and confine our entire efforts to going after the small-bore game, with the thought that under these conditions the .22-caliber shooting would be the best possible practice that we could get for the .30-caliber matches.

This view was strengthened by the fact that the small-bore matches were fired with the same type of rifle as the 300-meter matches. We had .22-caliber Martinis and .22-caliber Springfields which were in outside appearance and in every other way duplicates of the large-bore weapons, and which had the same set triggers, palm rests, butt plates, etc. Moreover, the positions in the small-bore matches are the same as those in the 300-meter matches.

We figured, and rightly, that shooting the standing, kneeling, and prone positions with the .22-caliber free rifles on the small-bore range with all the other competitors jostling elbows with us would put the men in the same atmosphere that they would have to contend with on the last big days, and would get them so used to these conditions that the excitement of the situation would wear off and they would be at ease.



Seitzinger shooting offhand

Moreover, by shooting through the .22-caliber matches with the small-bore World Championship at stake, they would get just the right chance to overcome the mental hazard before shooting in the big match. In other words, if anyone was going to get the "buck fever" it was better for him to get it out of his system in the small-bore matches than to have it crop up in the 300-meter free-rifle championship.

Now when we review the situation with the perspective of several months time after the matches, we can see that this was certainly the right policy. The team came through the small-bore matches with two team world championships and one individual world championship. The team won the standing match on August 2 and the kneeling match on August 3, and Dr. Swanson won the individual championship of the world in the kneeling position.

There was, however, one disturbing feature in this picture; that was the fact that we were defeated in the Prone Small-Bore Match on August 4, and whereas the prone position in former years had been our strong point and winning card, it was a melancholy fact that since 1924 no American free rifle team had shot a prone score of championship proportions. We knew that to win the free-rifle match we must get to shooting prone once more. The team had been doing so well at Quantico in practice that there was every reason to suppose that we could do it here in Belgium. That we were beaten by two teams in the prone .22 was a most disturbing thought.

Here we were with just two days left before the big match, and we decided to make the most of them in practicing at the Braschaet range, which was now open and ready for operation.

On August 5 we were at the range bright and early and got in a good day's practice, but when the scores were totaled up in the afternoon they did not look so good. The team was decidedly not shooting winning scores and we had just one more day to snap into it.

As mentioned before, the match was scheduled to be shot with the standing position on August 7 and the kneeling and prone positions on the 8th and 9th, respectively. It had previously been the practice to shoot the free-rifle match on one day, but owing to the smallness of the range and the large number of competitors expected, it was thought by the Belgian authorities that there would not be enough targets to make this possible. Therefore, the matches were scheduled for the three days. It soon became quite evident, however, that the number of

teams arriving was less than anticipated and the Swiss were said to favor shooting in two days instead of three. They wanted to shoot on the 7th and 8th, and go home on the 9th.

Boles decided that if there was any chance of shooting in two days he was highly in favor of it, but he wanted to put it off as long as possible and shoot on the 9th, so we would have one additional day's practice. Moreover, nothing would be gained by shooting on the 7th and 8th, as we could not leave before the official banquet which was scheduled for the 10th.

Thereupon, Boles set to work energetically to further the suggestion that the match be shot in two days instead of three and to have these two days made August 8 and 9. After talking it over with the other team captains it was soon found that the majority favored this plan, and accordingly it was approved at a meeting of team captains, and the Belgian officials agreed to it. This gave us one more day's practice, which proved invaluable.

On the 5th the scores were somewhat dis-

in the last two days, and this lunch on the 7th was the one thing needed to bring the morale to a winning point. We had been in the habit of getting lunch every day at the rifle range, and as remarked before, it was 2 miles from the nearest village and there were no eating facilities anywhere near. Accordingly our lunch usually consisted of sandwiches and sometimes some fruit, which was brought out from town.

The situation in regard to food had been a very hard one for the team. European food is entirely different from what is obtained in America. The European breakfast consists of a roll with a cup of coffee or cocoa. The members of our team soon found that this was not enough to carry them through till noon, so by making special arrangements we were able to get ham and eggs for breakfast, which helped a great deal.

The lunch, as described above, was nothing to boast of as the food at all European meals is not of such quantities nor of such sustaining character as in America. There-

fore, we decided to embrace this opportunity to get every member of the team a meal that would go as far as possible toward giving him strength for the strenuous work of the morrow. We went to a first-class restaurant near the station where they had excellent beefsteak, and everyone got a thick steak with French-fried potatoes and other American food. It was interesting to see the morale of the team improve during this meal.

When lunch was finally over and every man had had as much as he could eat, with the afternoon before him with nothing to do but rest, the spirits were higher than they had been at any time since we left America. Everybody felt that we were going to show the world something on August 8.

This was an afternoon of rest for the members of the team but not so for the officials. They were faced with the very perplexing and important duty of making the selection of the five members of the seven shooters who were to represent America in the coming championship.

During the practice matches we had been keeping progressive scores and graphic charts showing the performance of each member of the team, and these were studied with great care. It was soon evident that Renshaw, Seitzinger, Swanson and Sharp were entitled to a place on the team. It was also evident that Bruce, while shooting excellent scores, was not quite up to the other members and, therefore, he was eliminated. However, that left a choice between Parsons and Fisher, and it was a very hard choice to make. Fisher had the steadiness that comes to an



The hour-and-a-half noon rest period during the Big Match

couraging, but another full day's practice on the 6th showed a marked improvement, and our spirits rose accordingly. The Swiss were also practicing on the same range, and I am confident that their observation of our scores depressed their morale not a little.

The team had been through a strenuous two weeks. Every morning they were up at 5:30, and after a very early breakfast they took a long bus ride to the range. A full day's practice on a rifle range in cold and rainy weather is work for anyone, and by the time we got through the long bus ride back to the hotel, got cleaned up and finished supper, it was around 9 p. m.

Everyone on the team was thoroughly tired. It was debated, therefore, whether it would be better to shoot on the 7th or to give every member of the team a thorough rest. Finally we decided to shoot only on the morning of the 7th and to rest in the afternoon, so as to be in the best possible condition for the beginning of the World Championship on the 8th.

The scores shot on the morning of the 7th were excellent. We quit, however, about 11:30 and went into Antwerp, where we had lunch. The team's morale had been improved

old veteran of many, many International Matches, and we knew just about what could be counted on from him. On the other hand, Parsons was new to this game, but he was shooting brilliantly, and it might very well be that we would make a big mistake not to use him. Unfortunately, however, Parsons had contracted a very bad cold and was feeling miserable and we knew we would be taking quite a chance to put him on the team, especially as he would have to shoot both days. Faced with these facts we worked on this proposition until nearly midnight and finally decided to use Fisher to complete the team, which was announced at breakfast the next morning.

On the morning of the big match we had one of those little annoyances crop up which will sometimes cause so much irritation as to jeopardize the entire chances of a team. We had been accustomed to using the hotel bus to go to the rifle range, which was 10 miles outside the town and over 2 miles away from the nearest street car line. We had a standing arrangement with the owner of the bus to have it every morning at 7:30. However, on this morning the bus was not on hand at the stated time, and we found that another team had taken it and gone to the range. When we tried to find out why our previous arrangement had been disregarded on this occasion, it developed that the manager was not a Belgian but instead was a foreigner and was of the same nationality as the team which had taken the bus. It was simply a case of his preferring to let his own compatriots have the bus at our expense.

There we were on the day of the big match, and our usual transportation not available. We were told that the bus would be back as soon as they had taken the other team to the range, but this meant a wait of three-quarters of an hour or more at the time when we should be making the most of our opportunity; and, moreover, the psychological effect of such a situation would be sure to react unfavorably upon the scores. Accordingly, we scurried around and secured three taxicabs, and reached the range on time though not without considerable additional expense as each one of the taxicabs cost as much as the bus would have cost for the whole team.

Since the match was to be fired in two days instead of three, the previous scheme of having one position for each day was abandoned and it was left to the discretion of the team captains as to what position their men would shoot at any time. Accordingly,

we chose the prone position to begin with, and everybody was very much pleased to see the first few shots going into the 9 and 10 rings in excellent shape.

The range was on an open field, and the firing shelter was made of tarpaulins thrown over a wooden framework. Off to one side of the range a tent was established as the control room, and soon the targets began to come into this tent, where they were checked over by representatives of the different nations. Our first targets were awaited anxiously, but when they came in we found nothing to be dissatisfied with. As the morning progressed and more targets came in it became evident that our team was shooting better in this position than the Swiss. By noon it was apparent that up to that time we had done better than anybody else. We were quite a little ahead of the Swiss at that point, though, of course, things are never certain as teams never run parallel as to men, positions, or the speed at which they shoot. Another thing that was apparent was the fact

1,875; Seitzinger 385, Swanson 383, Renshaw 381, Fisher 381, Sharp 380. Looks good, but tomorrow will decide."

We decided that though we were way ahead of the Swiss and things looked brighter than in any other International Match I had attended, still it was far too early to get jubilant as we had approximately half of the match to complete. Then, again, there was the matter of the Finns; they had not completed all of their prone scores, but four of their men had fired, one of whom, Leskinen, had topped our best score by 8 points and another by 2 points. They still had one man to shoot in the prone position, and it was easily possible that he would shoot a score which would cause them to beat our new record. However, a most encouraging factor was the manner in which our men were all shooting. They were all shooting high scores, and we had no low men. A team where all the members shoot well and where they all shoot about the same score is the hardest kind of team to beat, and that is just what

our men were doing. The spread between our highest and lowest men was only 5 points, whereas the scores of the first four Finns who had already shot were as follows:

Leskinen	389
Lindgren	386
Okas	384
Talvenheim	365


Quite evidently they had three excellent men and one not quite so good, the spread between the highest and lowest scores being 24 points.

Saturday, August 9, the last day of the International Free-

Rifle Championship, dawned cold, gray, cloudy and windy. Before we got to the range it was drizzling, and we were back to the old standard Belgian weather that we had encountered ever since we arrived on the 21st of July. We had already finished our prone and half of our kneeling position, and we started out next to finish the rest of the kneeling in the hope that conditions would improve and enable us to shoot the standing scores in better weather.

It soon became evident that the Swiss were shooting just a little bit better in the kneeling position than we were. However, the points that they were picking up on this position did not seem to be enough to seriously endanger our chances of winning the championship.

In the meantime, Toivonen, the last of the Finns to fire prone, had not yet fired and was still keeping us on the anxious seat in regard to our new world's record. However, Toivonen assured us he was not a very good shooter and would not be able to better our record. We were afraid that was just super-

Export-Matchpatronen Modell 11		
Internationale Siege: <i>Championnats internationaux:</i>		
Gruppenlege: <i>Championnats d'équipes:</i>	Einzelresultate: <i>Championnats individuels:</i>	
1925 St. Gallen 5386 Punkte points		1925 J. Hartmann 1109 Punkte points
1927 Rom 5379 Punkte points		1927 J. Hartmann 1105 Punkte points
1928 Loosduinen 5391 Punkte points		
Eidgenössische Munitionsfabrik Thun		

Cover label of Swiss ammunition box (exact size)

that Finland was shooting close enough to us to make us nervous, and as they had already beaten us prone in the small-bore matches we were a little apprehensive that they might take first place in the prone stage.

During the noon intermission from 12 to 1:30 our team ate a light lunch and most of them lay around on the ground to rest. It was one of the few beautiful days while we were in Belgium. Among the other contestants there was much whispering and comparing of scores, and everybody on our team felt happier than any team had been since 1924, as we were distinctly leading the Swiss.

The afternoon was a repetition of the morning's performance. At the end of the day we had a score of 1,910, a new world's record for the prone position, and we were 37 points ahead of the Swiss. This seemed entirely too good to be true, and as soon as we got back to town I hurried off to the telegraph office to send a cablegram to the National Rifle Association reading as follows:

"Friday first day of free-rifle match team broke world record; prone 1,910 points, Swiss

modesty on his part and that when he did shoot he might be able to shoot the 386 or better needed to tie our score. Finally, however, he went to the firing point and though he shot an excellent score of 376, nevertheless it was 10 points under what was needed to endanger our record for the prone position. The Finns came in second in this position, with 1,900 total points as against 1,874 for the Swiss.

As the afternoon wore on it became increasingly evident that everyone was beginning to take our victory as a foregone conclusion. Late in the afternoon I went down in the pits myself to relieve Parsons, who was watching our targets, and while I was there one of the Belgians came up to me with a United States flag which he had prepared and was ready to hoist the minute the match was over, to indicate that we were the winners.

As time passed it became evident that what we had lost on the kneeling position we had almost picked up on the standing, at which we were again beating the Swiss. This was extremely interesting to us as the standing position had always been the strong point of the Swiss.

The Swiss finished their complete scores before we did and each time one of our targets came in it was added to the total we already had. Before the match was entirely over our total reached that of the Swiss and passed it, and at this minute Dr. Willy Schnyder of the Swiss team rushed up and congratulated us on our victory. We were still shooting and afterward finished the match, but the total had passed the total of the Swiss, and therefore no matter what score our remaining shots made the match was ours and they hastened to congratulate us. Once again the Argentine Cup belonged to America.

The final results by nations were as follows:

1st, America	5,441
2nd, Switzerland	5,407
3rd, Finland	5,337
4th, Italy	5,247
5th, Denmark	5,139
6th, France	5,126
7th, Holland	4,957
8th, Belgium	4,923

The following recapitulation gives the score of each member of the Swiss and American teams:

American:	Standing	Kneeling	Prone	Total
Renshaw	348	371	381	1,100
Seltsinger	334	375	385	1,094
Sharp	348	360	380	1,088
Swanson	331	372	383	1,086
Fisher	343	349	381	1,073
Total	1,704	1,827	1,910	5,441
Swiss:	Standing	Kneeling	Prone	Total
Hartman	351	370	378	1,099
Zimmerman	346	369	369	1,084
Tellenbach	321	369	385	1,075
Reich	334	375	366	1,075
Demierre	337	361	376	1,074
Total	1,689	1,844	1,874	5,407

It is interesting to note that we not only beat the Swiss in our old-time strong position—prone—but we also beat them by 15 points in their own specialty—the standing position.

Before the match, when our team members were discussing their chances, each one picked out a certain particular individual Swiss to beat, and each one except Fisher beat his self-appointed opponent. All during the

match in a joking way the team members discussed the relative standing of their individual opponents. Renshaw had picked out Hartman, and he beat him by just 1 point. Our grand total of 5,441 was just 1 point under the previous world's record established by the Swiss at Stockholm last year.

Now that the championship was over all that remained was to go to the official banquet and receive the prize. The banquet was held the next day, Sunday, August 10, at Old Belgium in the Rubens House, which was a specially constructed replica of the house in which Rubens, the celebrated painter, lived. For this World's Fair of 1930 one of the main attractions was a collection of Flemish art, and the works of the great masters of that country had been collected for the exhibition. The room in which the banquet was held was decorated with a number of celebrated Rubens pictures.

The banquet room was a most brilliant sight. Tables were arranged for all of the teams and for the officials of the various countries. At each plate there were four wine glasses of different colors, beside a glass for champagne. The cluster of glasses at one plate almost touched that of the next, so that the whole table was a mass of red, yellow, green, and white glasses, which, contrasted against the white table linen looked like a veritable bouquet of glass flowers.

After the banquet was over a number of speeches were made accompanied by much applause, and orders of knighthood were conferred in the name of the King by officials of the International Shooting Union, and also of the Belgian Royal Shooting Society, who had conducted the matches.

Then followed the announcements of the winners of the various matches. All of the small matches were first announced and the prizes were given out, each winner being applauded by his admirers as he approached the center table to receive his prize. As can well be imagined, extra applause was received by the ladies who were the winners of the special match for women.

The results of the World Championship were reserved until the last. Finally, when all the other prizes were distributed, there came the dramatic announcement of the winner of the Twenty-Seventh International Free-Rifle Match and Champions of the World, the United States of America!

When this announcement was made the applause was thunderous. The people cheered, and clapped their hands, and stamped their feet; and when the cheering was ready to die down a little, it started all over again. In all the matches that I have attended I have never yet seen a winning team get such applause, and it surely must have been that ours was the popular victory at this time. Some of the spectators took the flowers from their tables and tossed them over to our team, so that in a few seconds the table was piled high with bouquets.

After the Argentine Cup, which had been on the center table, was carried over to our table, accompanied by more cheers, the captain of the Swiss team with two of his

assistants came in bringing a very large hardwood cabinet which they had especially constructed to hold the cup.

This cabinet was most cleverly constructed. It was made so that the sides, top, and bottom of it came apart in separate panels which fastened together by a set of dowel pins. To put the cup in it was placed on the bottom section of the cabinet, where there was a circular recess lined with cloth just made to receive the base of the cup. The back of the cabinet was put in place with dowel pins fitting into the bottom, and the cup was strapped to some brackets which were arranged to support the delicate parts of it. After this the sides of the cabinet were put in position into the bottom and the back. Then the top was put on, and finally the front was hinged to one side and locked to the other. The locking of the front section fastened the whole cabinet firmly together and provided the cup with a method of transportation which thoroughly protected it against all jars and danger of damage.

It was stated that this cabinet, which was made at the Swiss arsenal at Thun, cost \$200 to construct. This is only another evidence of the thorough, painstaking, and efficient way in which the Swiss do everything.

I am sorry to say that this is quite a contrast to the way the cup went to the Swiss in 1925. It was packed in a rough packing case made of flimsy material and was not any too well packed, so that the case was quite badly broken up and the cup itself somewhat damaged, which damage had been carefully repaired by the Swiss.

At the meeting of the International Shooting Union it was decided that the next match would be held in 1931 in Poland, at a town called Lwów. I talked with a Polish officer who was present, and he told me that the proper way to pronounce the name was as though it were spelled "Luv-oo-uf." The officer also stated that this town was formerly known as Lemberg, and is not far from the Austrian border.

The Olympic Games will be held in Los Angeles in 1932, and the present impression in Europe is that the International Matches of 1932 will be held in America in conjunction with the Olympic Games.

America is now the holder of the International Championship of the World, but it has recently been decided that we will not attempt to send a team to Poland next year. This means, of course, that the Argentine Cup will have to leave the office of the Assistant Secretary of War, where it now reposes, and be sent back to Lwów, to be given to next year's victor.

The decision not to complete in the future International Free-Rifle Matches is based upon the fact that shooting with the free rifle is not an American sport. Our own rifle-shooting is almost entirely with the service Springfield rifle or with the .22, straight trigger. The old Shuetzen set trigger work has passed out of existence in this country, and there are very few of our shooters who know how to use set triggers. The set trig-

(Continued on page 24)



The Mare Island Trophy Match

By LEO E. ORVIS

THE idea of the Mare Island Trophy Match came into the mind of the writer some months ago as a rather vague, hazy outline, and by dint of much thought and conversation with shooters it gradually took form and clearness. The first and principal problem to be solved was the matter of awards. It was very easy to decide what was desirable, but quite another matter to figure out how to acquire the necessary "where with" to obtain the trophies. The treasury of the average rifle club is never so overburdened with funds that it can afford the purchase of very many gold medals, and as gold medals were very much a part of our program, it was necessary to figure out ways and means.

Part of our plan was to ask public-spirited organizations and individuals to contribute trophies to help our match be a big success, and before asking others to contribute we had to be ready to show them just how much we were ready to contribute from the club treasury.

To fatten our treasury we raffled a couple of rifles—a Sporter and a regular star-gauged service Springfield—and in this way realized a profit of about \$65; and that, with the funds in our treasury, gave us something to work on.

Through the interest and kindness of Mr. T. J. O'Hara, Secretary of the Vallejo Cham-

ber of Commerce, I was invited to address that body on the subject of the Mare Island Trophy Match, and to solicit their aid in the matter of providing trophies; and the cordial response was very gratifying. Through the kind offices of Mr. O'Hara, the Rotary Club was addressed in the same way, with the same general results.

A very nice trophy was contributed by a good friend of rifle men, Mr. Phil B. Lynch, candidate for District Attorney for Solano County. Mr. Lynch volunteered to give this trophy without being asked.

Next, three of the chain stores in Vallejo contributed each a \$5 grocery order, just to help make things interesting; and not to be outdone, the American Legion Post at Benicia gave a nice Krag Sporter all dolled up with receiver sight and a fancy pistol-grip stock, and the Vallejo Post No. 104 gave a nice cup trophy.

About this time our good friend and big brother to the club, Capt. Thomas A. Kearney, U. S. N., Captain of the Yard, gladdened our hearts by contributing from the funds of the Rodman Club the necessary amount to purchase our first team prize, the Mare Island Navy Yard trophy; and the Geo. E. Bangle Co. of Vallejo, from whom we purchased our trophies, filled the list by contributing three nice cup trophies.

Our list of awards was then as follows:

No. 1—First Team Prize—the Mare Island Navy Yard trophy, a group of two figures entitled "Glory," 25 inches high, contributed by the Rodman Club, Capt. T. A. Kearney, U. S. N.

No. 2—First Team Members—A solid-gold medal to each member, contributed by the Mare Island Rifle and Revolver Club.

No. 3—Second Team Prize—Silver figure, "Victory," about 18 inches tall, contributed by Rotary Club of Vallejo.

No. 4—Second Team Members Award—A solid-silver medal to each member, contributed by the Vallejo Chamber of Commerce.

No. 5—Third Team Prize—Silver loving cup, contributed by the George E. Bangle Co.

No. 6—Third Team Members Award—A bronze medal to each member, contributed by the Mare Island Rifle and Revolver Club.

No. 7—High Individual Award—Silver figure "Triumph," contributed by Mr. Phil B. Lynch.

No. 8—Second Individual Award—Silver loving cup, contributed by George E. Bangle & Co.

No. 9—Third Individual Award—Silver loving cup, contributed by George E. Bangle & Co.

No. 10—High Individual American Legion Member—Silver loving cup, contributed by American Legion Post No. 104, Vallejo, Calif.

No. 11—High Offhand Score—Krag sporting rifle, contributed by Benicia Post of American Legion.

In addition, the following stores of Vallejo each gave a \$5 grocery order: Clarence Saunders Co.; Safeway Stores, Inc.; and the Mac Marr Stores Co. These orders were awarded to the following participants of the match, respectively:

The shooter making the lowest score (for his good sportsmanship in attending the shoot and getting into the game); the oldest shooter in the match; and the shooter who has the largest number of children—the last award in recognition of the day—Navy Day, October 27, Theodore Roosevelt's birthday, it was with considerable pride that we surveyed our array of trophies, medals and prizes.

The trophies having been acquired, now remained the other details of the day's program to be decided upon, and with this objective in view the Executive Committee went into a huddle at the residence of the secretary, and the following program was decided upon:

8 a. m. to 12 m.—Mare Island Trophy Match; 1 p. m. to 3 p. m.—Lunch at Navy Cafeteria; presentation of trophies, medals, and prizes; speeches by Rifle Club representatives; 3 p. m. to 5 p. m.—Visit to Navy Yard and exhibits. Visiting members conducted by members of the Mare Island Rifle and Revolver Club. 6 to 8 p. m.—Fireworks display.

The details of these events were worked out as follows, and these details were included in the invitations which we sent out to some forty rifle clubs in all parts of the State:

THE RIFLE MATCH

This is to be the Mare Island Trophy Match, and hereafter will be a regular annual event on the range of this Club. We have for first prize the Mare Island Navy Yard Trophy, which is a beautiful group of two draped figures, standing on a sphere representing the earth, a man and a woman, the woman holding between her raised hands a plaque which is symbolic of rifle-shooting, the man holding in one hand a wreath of laurel. This trophy is over 18 inches tall and stands on a bronze base; the figures are of white metal heavily plated with silver. This is to be a perpetual trophy—that is, it will be shot for each year, except that if any club wins this trophy three times it becomes the property of that club.

Course to be fired—First string—Two shooters in any position and 10 shots standing, time, 12 minutes; range 200 yards. Second string—10 shots, sitting (rapid fire); time, 1 minute; range, 200 yards. Third string—10 shots, sitting; time, 10 minutes; range, 300 yards. Fourth string—10 shots, prone (rapid fire); time, 1 minute 10 seconds. Total shots 42; record shots, 40.

Time—The time limit for slow fire will be 1 minute per shot; shooters must finish their string within the time limit or lose the shots they fail to get in. Targets will be half-masted at the end of the time limit for each slow-fire relay, and pulled up again only when the next relay is ready to commence firing.

Rifle allowed—Any .30-caliber rifle weighing not more than 10 pounds and with a barrel not longer than 26 inches.

Sights—Any sights not containing glass.

Ammunition—Any ammunition. This club will furnish regular service 150-grain flat-base ammunition to any club not bringing their own ammunition.

Targets—This match will be fired exclusively at the regular A target having 10-inch bull.

Team—Clubs may enter from five to ten men as a team, the five highest scores will be used as the team score.

Coaches—No coaching will be allowed, only the shooter and scorer will be allowed on the firing line at each firing point; all others must remain back of the line.

Scoring—Scoring for the shooters of one team must be done by the members of some other team; both the scorer and shooter will be required to sign the scorecard before it is turned in to the statistical officer; all scoring will be done at the firing line, and scorers will turn the scorecard in after each string, only one string will be scored on each individual scorecard; each shooter will get a new card before commencing a string.

Time of Shoot—Firing will commence at 8 a. m. sharp. All shooters who arrive at the range after 9 a. m. will be too late to enter the match.

Entry Fee—The entry fee will be \$1 per shooter.

SECOND PERIOD

Lunch at the Yard cafeteria. This lunch will be served at the Navy Yard cafeteria where a number of the Yard employees lunch daily. This cafeteria is not as a rule open to the general public. The Mare Island Rifle and Revolver Club is the host at this lunch, which is intended as a little get-together of the members of the various clubs; the trophies and medals will be awarded during the lunch period, and we expect to hear some very interesting talks by the captain of the Yard, club secretaries, and others.

THIRD PERIOD

Visit to the Navy Yard. We will try to have a sufficient number of club members on hand to act as guides for the visiting shooters, but the Yard is open to the public on Navy Day anyway, and there are many interesting exhibits on display that day.

FOURTH PERIOD

Fireworks display. The fireworks will be fired on the sea wall near the Yard ferry building. We will commence the display at dark and will fire a large 2,000-foot rocket about once a minute for two hours or longer; smaller pieces will be fired between the firings of the large rockets.

Inclosed with each invitation was a stamped, addressed envelope, and a blank form, so arranged that club secretaries to accept or decline the invitation to enter a team would need only to strike out "will" or "will not," insert the number of men who would attend from their club, the name of the club, sign

the form, inclose it in the envelope and drop it in a mail box.

In due course we received acceptances from 14 rifle clubs, totaling 128 shooters as team entries, and a few individual entries, making a total of about 140 shooters to make plans for. Later a couple of clubs withdrew, one due to the death of a near relative of a club officer, and the other because the members could not get away from business. We were more than sorry for the fact that our good friends, the Roberts Island Rifle Club, were unable to attend the match due to the death of the father of Mr. H. P. Ronkendorf, one of the officers of that great club.

Arrangements were made with the Commanding Officer of the Marine Barracks to get volunteers at a cost of \$2 each to act as target pullers, and we were promised a party of 34 Marines to be on hand early on the morning of the match to take care of this phase of things.

To add a touch of color to our day's program we ordered 200 lapel pins with red, white, and blue ribbons, from the Walter N. Brunt Co., of San Francisco, 175 guest pins, and 25 member pins. These were white celluloid buttons with blue lettering. One read, "Guest, Mare Island Rifle and Revolver Club," and the other, "Member, Mare Island Rifle and Revolver Club." On the ribbon of both pins in gold lettering was "Navy Day, 1930." These pins were issued as teams or individuals made entries in the rifle match, and they seemed to be much prized by those receiving them.

Monday morning, October 27, dawned a bright, clear day, except for a little fog early in the morning but which cleared up nicely by 8:15. By 9 o'clock the ten teams who attended the match were all entered, and their first relays had finished the first string.

The first little flurry of confusion which is always present at a civilian team match was short-lived, and within 10 minutes after "commence firing" everything was running as smoothly as clockwork, and continued so until the last shot was fired shortly before noon. The idea of timing slow fire, and limiting each shooter to one minute per shot, certainly works out, and not a single shooter lost a shot in the slow-fire strings, and all indications were that everyone liked the match and its manner of being run. In fact, Mr. Harris, of the Santa Cruz Club, an experienced rifle-team man and incidentally high individual of the match, stated in his talk at lunch in the Yard cafeteria that the Mare Island Trophy Match of 1930 was the smoothest, best-managed match that he had ever had the pleasure of attending, and I believe a big factor in this was setting a time limit on the slow fire. The teams of the following rifle clubs competed in this match:

Capital City Rifle Club, of Sacramento; Crockett Community Center Rifle Club, of Crockett; Santa Rosa Rifle Club, of Santa Rosa; Marin Rifle Club, of San Anselmo; Santa Cruz Rifle Club, of Santa Cruz; Postal Rifle Club, of Vallejo; Gridley Rifle Club,

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Buckshot and Bullets in Shotguns

By CHAS. ASKINS

THIS article has reference principally to the use of bullets in shotguns, and only incidental mention will be made of buckshot.

I get a good many inquiries about the use of buckshot for deer-shooting, and to me these inquiries are irritating. I do not believe in the use of buckshot on deer, and never did. Near where I live, within 3 miles, there are a good many deer—no open season on them. The farmers and others have taken to carrying buckshot loads when they go quail-shooting, rabbit-hunting, or whatever else may give them an excuse for taking to the woods. Some of the deer are killed; more of them are crippled—plenty of them die and are never found until too late to do anybody any good. One man killed three deer as they went past him, and crippled two more by emptying a Winchester shotgun loaded with buckshot. One doe was found later, spoiled. Another was not found. I saw three dead deer on one trip to the woods, all partly eaten by wolves. A deer can be killed on the spot at 40 yards and under with buckshot. He can be hit often up to 100 yards, with buckshot, though rarely bagged at over 60 yards.

No matter who does it, no matter how rock-bound his sporting ethics, shooting a deer with buckshot is nothing short of an infernal outrage. It is not sport; the deer never is given a sporting chance. It is no better and far worse than shooting beavies of quail on the ground. Anybody that asks about buckshot has a list of his own, or mine, into which I put him. I do not care if he is the President of the United States, I'll put him on that list if he shoots deer with buckshot.

Matter of fact, coming down to cases, I do not like the idea of shooting anything that wears hair or fur with a shotgun. Squirrel-shooting with a small rifle is a most attractive sport; squirrel-shooting with a shotgun is a squirrel. The only man entitled to shoot squirrels with shot is the man who has become so old, sight so weakened, that he can no longer shoot a rifle. Shooting running jack rabbits with a rifle is not second in sport to deer-shooting. It is about the finest sport that I know with a rifle. Shooting a running jack with a shotgun means a poor little beast that had no chance whatever to escape, probably to be left lying where he fell for the buzzards and wolves. Cotton-tail rabbits in the East may be different, and I have never felt like criticizing a man for shooting bunny where there was nothing else to be had.

Feeling as I do about it all, knowing that there are plenty of good fellows who have no big-game rifle, or no skill in the use of one if they had it; knowing that at least one State forbids the use of a rifle on deer, and that custom warranted the use of a shotgun on deer in the South, I have been casting about for a number of years trying to find something that would take the place of buck-

shot in a shotgun. All the loading concerns put out round-bullet loads, but these are inaccurate. In all gauges, so far as I know, in order not to injure the choke in full-choked shotguns, bullets are loaded one gauge smaller than the gun—that is, 20-bore bullets in a 16-gauge gun, 16-bore bullets in a 12, and so on. Bullets are supposed to carry true through the bore by having their base sunk into the wad beneath. Nevertheless, they rattle up the bore and shoot somewhere in the vicinity of where they were held.

When preparing to write this article, I took out a 16-bore shotgun, and fired five shots offhand at 40 yards. The target was 1 foot square, with a bull 4 inches in diameter. The gun shoots round bullets unusually well. Of the five shots fired, two went true and struck the bull, one missed the bull but hit the target, and two missed the target. Of the five shots fired, two would have killed deer at the distance; the other three would have crippled or missed. Many others have tried those bullets with about the same luck, I suppose, and are not to be blamed for refusing to use these round-bullet loads in deer-shooting.

Knowing that very little was to be expected of factory loads, no matter who loads them, I did more or less experimental work with a view to developing something in hand loads. A shooting chum of mine wanted a load that would hit something when fired from his Winchester 20-gauge cylinder bored. I took 20-bore bullets, of which I had a supply, and loaded them in place of the undersize missiles that came in the shells. These were quite an improvement. Five shots were fired at 50 yards offhand, on a steel disk 10 inches across. All bullets hit it, and hit it a dickens of a wallop. The owner of the gun expressed himself as confident that he could hit running deer with that load up to 50 yards.

Again, I took the 16-gauge mentioned above as being shot with factory loads, and this gun I loaded with 16-gauge bullets, with a thin patch. That cartridge put five successive shots into a 6-inch circle at 50 yards. Peep sights, front and rear, were mounted on the gun. That gun shot fairly well at 100 yards, but didn't group closely enough at that distance for deer-shooting. I suppose it shot very much like the old smooth-bore muskets did in the old days, before rifles came into use. It should have struck deer up to about 70 yards.

However, I knew very well that the average man was not going to load his own shells. He would buy what was to be bought, and let it go at that. The factories didn't dare to follow my loading, either, because I shot from an improved cylinder barrel, while straight-way somebody would have placed the close-fitting bullet in a full-choked gun, to shoot out the choke. You see, I have never blamed the factories for not loading bore-size bullets, knowing what would happen if they did. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the In-

dians of Canada, in the old days, shot all kinds of big game with a Hudson Bay "trade musket," which had no rifling, and shot a round bullet, patched. They had sights on the gun, however, just as the old Mexican War flintlock muskets carried sights, front and rear, and with a load of a round bullet and three buckshot, a soldier of that day was fairly certain to hit a man at 100 yards.

Like Bill Rogers, I have learned a great deal from reading the papers and magazines that I shouldn't have known otherwise. I had read that about all the big-game hunters of northern Europe used shotguns for big-game hunting. Their game was moose (called elk in Europe), bear, and deer—perhaps reindeer also. Not many rifles were in use whatever the game. This being true, I wanted to know what kind of bullets they used. Whatever bullet was used in a shotgun in Europe could be used in a shotgun in this country. Our factories would load the bullets, and make them, too, perhaps, if there was a demand. The object of writing this article is to create the demand, so far as may be.

Now I am going to talk a bit about shotgun bullets of which I know nothing more than what I have read, and then I'll give my own personal experience, such as it is. Plenty of shotgun bullets are made in England, and more of them in Germany. A. G. Parker & Co., Ltd., Birmingham, England, advertise a bullet called the Rotax. It is adapted to both cylinder and full-choked guns, and is said to be suitable for lions, tigers, leopard, bear, and all kinds of deer. The ball is cylindrical, hollow, with bearing bands to fit the bore. It has a velocity of 1,230 feet and an energy of 1,690 foot-pounds. It is said to have deadly accuracy, and that it will not keyhole. The bullets cost 5 cents apiece, and the loaded cartridges about \$12 a hundred.

This firm also presents a cartridge which they call the "Destructor." It contains sixteen buckshot, placed in a lead jacket. The bullet has bearing bands to insure accurate fit of the bore, and the cartridge comes in 12-, 16-, and 20-bore. The lead jacket doesn't break up except on impact, and is then said to be very deadly. These cartridges sell at about \$5 a hundred. Various other bullets are made in Europe, very similar to the Rotax, all guaranteed to be accurate in a shotgun, and all guaranteed to fly point on. I had some doubts about that point-on business, but haven't any more.

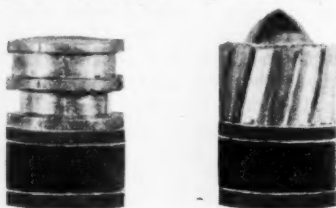
In my correspondence with people in various parts of the world, I struck up an acquaintance with a young man in Helsingfors, Finland. He could and did tell me all about European guns, and what is pertinent here, all about big-game shooting with a shotgun, as followed in Finland, Lapland, Sweden, Norway, Germany, and Russia. He described the cartridge used in ordinary shotguns, for killing bear and moose, or anything else.

Through Mr. Krogius, the Rottweil com-

pany, of Hamburg, Germany, sent me 50 shotgun cartridges loaded with big-game bullets. I am getting ahead of the story a bit, because in the first place Mr. Krogus sent me 50 of the bullets, which I was to load. These bullets were not hollow, but had a solid, flat front like our wad-cutter bullets. The base appeared to be of some kind of composition, like a wad, fastened to the back of the missile. I discovered that I couldn't load them in our cases, which were too thick in the paper, the bullets expanding the cases to such an extent that they wouldn't enter the chamber of our shotguns.

The Rottweil company then sent me 50 loaded cartridges, as mentioned. The first box contained the bullets with flat points, the second box a round-pointed missile, containing vanes, running longitudinally, set at an angle, with the evident intention of causing the missile to rotate in flight. I am sending two of those bullets to the Editor of the RIFLEMAN, who can illustrate them if he likes. I never noticed any difference in accuracy, and never saw any staggering, up to the longest range at which I shot them—about 100 yards.

Mr. Krogus told me that while the factory claimed that this missile was accurate at 100 yards, he thought a more conservative statement would be to say that it grouped



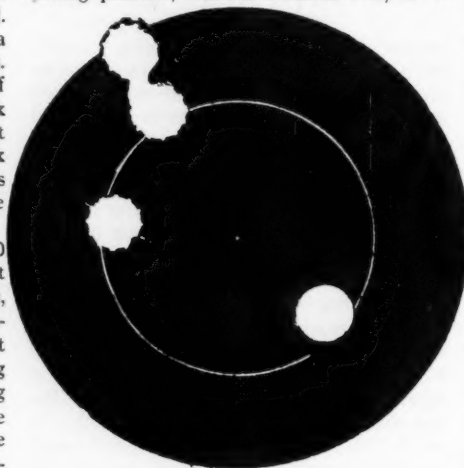
Here they are, exact size—Ed.

pretty closely at 70 yards. I had been shooting round bullets so much that I was a bit skeptical about the accuracy at any distance.

Putting on the cylinder barrel of the old Savage pump, said barrel having a raised rib which enabled me to sight pretty closely, I took a few of the cartridges out and shot them at a big mulberry tree, at 50 yards. The gun shot high and to the right, but every time I fired I made a bigger white spot on that tree—just made the bark fly. Going up I found the three shots in a spot as large as the palm of a man's hand; less than a 5-inch group, located 8 inches high and 4 to the right. I knew that gun would shoot high, but never knew it shot to the right, but it does, and kept on doing so every time I shot these bullets. Now, having learned where the gun shot, I went around shooting white and black spots off the trees, and I'm hanged if I couldn't hit 'em. The gun grouped a good deal more like a rifle than it did like a shotgun. The only point that remained to be settled in my mind was what the bullet would do when fired at 100 yards. I found that every bullet went through the backstop point on. One hundred yards is too far for a gun that has no sights on it except the little front bead, so I couldn't tell exactly what accuracy it might have. Shooting off-

hand, lacking sights, some of the shots would have killed a deer, and some wouldn't have.

The accompanying target was shot from a sitting position, without artificial rest, at 40



Cut is just half size

yards, regular shotgun range. The first shot cut outside of the bull to the right, after which the front aperture was changed slightly. The gun kicked considerably from this position, and if a man gets the notion that any shotgun won't do that, in any position except offhand, he has but to try it. I could have shot from an artificial rest, but that would have made the jump worse. I could also have used a scope sight on the gun, but that might not have been fair to the man who had no such sight.

Anyhow, the cartridge will shoot accurately enough to hit deer up to 60 or 70 yards, from an ordinary shotgun, provided the gun shoots where it is aimed, which not all guns do. As a rule a shotgun will shoot high, and it may shoot to either side. In any event, the bullet is so accurate that it sure will show up a shotgun, and if the barrels are not put together right, or if the gun fails to shoot to sight for any reason, that is certain to be indicated. The rubber peep sight enabled me to center this Savage barrel, and it shot approximately like a rifle.

I had two objects in view in doing this experimental work. The first was in the hope that somebody might come to prefer an accurate bullet in his shotgun to a loose charge of buckshot which might kill or cripple a deer when the hold was 2 feet off. Additionally, the killing qualities of the bullet are undoubtedly superior to those of buckshot at any distance beyond 30 yards. The makers claim that this missile will kill lions, and I have no doubt about its being effective on deer or even the large brown bears, moose, or any sort of American big game where the shots are not taken at too long a range. I'd expect a shotgun, so loaded, to be more effective on running deer in the woods than any rifle. Such a gun as a rule fits the shooter better than a rifle, is faster, will drop the game on the spot, and has the same accuracy as a rifle which must be shot while a buck is making two or three bounds. I have lost

more than one deer by trying to find him within the sights, particularly with a scope sight on a rifle.

The second object mentioned as inducing me to write this was the hope that our ammunition companies would turn out a similar cartridge. The demand, I think, would be developed. Many are using buckshot, not from choice, but because the ordinary round-bullet loads are so inaccurate that hunters will not tolerate them. There is no reason that I can see why our cartridge companies shouldn't turn out just as good big-game ammunition for a shotgun as they do in Germany, England, or anywhere else. They don't do that now, and the undersized round-bullet loads are just worthless.

Just how much difficulty will be found in procuring the above-mentioned German ammunition I do not know. The bullet is called the Rennecke, and the firm is the Rottweil company, Hamburg, Germany. The ordinary shooter would have to contend with the tariff, and would have trouble in getting a consignment through the customs; so it would be better to have importations made by somebody like Stoeger, in New York.

I do not propose to use this ammunition myself, because I have rifles for the express purpose of deer-shooting—no other use for the rifles, and I am very fond of rifle-shooting. Nevertheless, there are others who have no gun other than a shotgun for small-game shooting, and these gentlemen, in the interest of sportsmanship, might do well to carry a few of the heavy bullet loads for the occasional deer that might be found when hunting smaller game.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES OF 1930

(Continued from page 20)

gers and other special free-rifle equipment are not used in our matches and can not be obtained in this country except when specially handmade at very great cost, or else purchased abroad and remade to fit our ammunition. Under these circumstances the only free-rifle shots are that handful of shooters who, since the World War, have interested themselves in bringing back to America the World Championship.

To continue to play the free-rifle game will mean a great deal of expense for a game in which very few of our shooters are or can be interested and in which the majority of them have no opportunity to compete.

Owing to these circumstances the N. R. A. has decided that the money spent on International Matches shall be expended on a type of competition in which most American rifle shots are vitally interested and in which they themselves have a chance to compete, namely, the small-bore straight-shooting using metallic sights. A series of small-bore International Matches is now being arranged, and this subject will be covered in detail in a later issue.

DANGEROUS GAME

(Continued from page 12)

hot climate, and in dense forest a long mane would be as unhandy as a fluttering cloak.

Man-eaters are generally old and mangy animals, that have no longer sufficient strength and agility to kill game, though this is not always so. Once a lion has tasted human flesh, nothing else will satisfy him, and in consequence his daring becomes great. He will hang around native villages, and seize women as they work in the fields, or as they go down to the river for water, hanging around the village till he is finally destroyed. Two man-eaters took up their quarters once at a certain village I know, not far from the Zambezi River, and in three weeks bagged no less than sixteen natives. Several were taken right among the huts in broad daylight, the other natives being too cowardly to spear the lions as they were occupied in dragging away their screaming victims. The natives finally abandoned the village till the man-eaters should get fed up with prowling around the empty huts, and depart to pastures new.

The daring of a lion depends much upon the state of his stomach. A hungry lion will dare much. I remember a case of an aged lion springing out of the grass by the side of a rough road onto the back of one of the oxen that was pulling in the team of a wagon traveling along. The lion was so old and weak that he could not kill the ox, who threw him off with a toss of his head. The white man traveling with the wagon did not have a rifle with him, but, seizing the long, 30-foot wagon whip from the native driver, he leaped off the wagon, and beat the lion back into the bush with the whip-lash.

Porcupines kill more lions than anything else. A lion can not resist a porcupine. The lion tries to kill him, and gets his paws full of the tiny tail quills which the porcupine can discharge at will. The quills, embedded in the paws, fester, and finally the wretched lion dies of starvation, owing to his lameness, and inability to catch his dinners.

Generally speaking, a rhinoceros is dangerous only in the same way as an express locomotive is dangerous—if you get in the way of it. A rhino is practically blind, and I am certain that, except at very close quarters, he never "charges with intent." If the hunter stands still, the charging rhino will go flying past him. The reason is this: the rhino is really running away. But, with the perversity of his nature, he always runs away up-wind. His scent, which is very keen, warns him of man's presence. He runs away up-wind, the danger warning of scent getting stronger and stronger. If, when he is very close to the man whose scent he has caught, a sudden movement on the man's part catches the rhino's half-blind eyes, his fright is suddenly changed to fury, and then he charges in earnest; otherwise, unless the man stands right in his path, he dashes by, and the scent no longer reaching his nostrils, he drops from a gallop to a trot, and finally resumes his feeding or rest. I have seen a rhino go clean

through a line of my carriers on the march, scattering them, but hurting nobody. I have seen a rhino dash close past me, never seeing me or realizing my whereabouts till a heavy-bore bullet through both lungs apprised him. Both cases of running away up-wind.

The worst danger with rhino is that of meeting one that has got one's wind in a narrow game track in very dense jungle. He comes thundering along, taking the game path as the easiest route; and the walls of thorn pin in the object of his alarm. Unless the man is pretty smart at getting out of the way he may be transfixed by the horns, or tossed aside, crushed.

In country where there are a lot of rhino, there is always a danger of them charging one's camp fires at night. A camp fire is like a red rag to a bull where a rhino is concerned. Several times I have been waked at night by the native on watch with the report of a rhino around the camp. Once, indeed, I was hurriedly awaked to see, in the bright moonlight, a young rhino advancing on the camp at a gallop, a cloud of fine dust rising behind him as behind a speeding motor car. A hurried shot at the attacker made him swerve, and he crashed off at a tangent, back into the forest.

Though opinions may differ as to which is the most dangerous animal to tackle, there is no difference of opinion among hunters as to the fascination of one of the greatest thrills on earth—that of tackling dangerous game in thick jungle.

THE MARE ISLAND TROPHY MATCH

(Continued from page 22)

of Gridley; Vallejo Rifle and Pistol Club, of Vallejo; Benicia American Legion Rifle Club, of Benicia; Mare Island Rifle and Revolver Club, of Mare Island.

Individual members from several other clubs showed up and entered as individuals when some of their team mates fell down on the job; and all things considered, the shoot was a big success.

There were some tense minutes when Mare Island and Santa Cruz teams were in a fight for first place, at the halfway mark—that is, when we left the 200-yard range the hard-fighting Santa Cruz team was out in front with a 23-point lead, but Mare Island men dug their toes in, and when the smoke had cleared away after the last round, they held a margin of 7 points for first place, with Santa Cruz a very close second and Vallejo only 4 points behind them for third team prize and the bronze medals, the three high places being:

Mare Island	891
Santa Cruz	884
Vallejo	880

All teams made a good showing, the Santa Rosa, Capitol City, and Gridley outfits showing particularly good form. It is regretted that the scores of the teams finishing fourth to tenth have been mislaid.

The Individual Trophies and prizes were won by the following shooters: High Indi-

vidual (186), Mr. Harris, of Santa Cruz; Second Individual (183), Sergt. D. B. Tassler, of Mare Island; Third Individual (181), Dr. Stanley, of Santa Cruz; High Offhand (47), Mr. Harris, of Santa Cruz; High American Legion (181), Dr. Stanley, of Santa Cruz.

MERCHANDISE PRIZES

Oldest Shooter (60), Mr. Belknap, Vallejo; Lowest Score, a member of Crockett Club; Greatest number of children (5), a member of Santa Rosa.

I am sorry to have misplaced the record of the names of these last two shooters. The shooters had an hour to wash up and change clothes after the match before we mustered at the cafeteria for lunch and a little talk by a representative of each club.

Capt. Thomas A. Kearney, U. S. N., gave us a warm welcome and expressed hopes of other matches to be held on Mare Island range in the future; and our old friend and booster of the shooting game, Bill Lewis, master armorer at the Benicia Arsenal, had some very interesting things to say. His statement that the next State matches should be held on the Mare Island range was received with much enthusiasm and loud and long applause by all shooters present. The writer as secretary of the host club had the honor of presenting the awards, except the Phil Lynch trophy, which was presented by the contributor himself in a very able manner, with a short but interesting talk.

The visit to the Yard by guest shooters, and the fireworks display went off as smoothly as the first part of the program, and I am sure that everyone went away feeling that the day had been well spent. The fireworks were fired on the sea wall on the Vallejo side of the channel instead of on the Mare Island side as had first been planned. It was necessary to have the City Council pass a resolution to permit this display, and that body extended this privilege without hesitation when so requested.

Space does not allow me to mention everyone who helped in putting this program over, but I think the outstanding feature of the match was the splendid work of the statistical officers, Bill Lewis, of Benicia, and W. L. Browne, of the Mare Island outfit. Within five minutes after the last shot was fired we knew exactly what teams and individuals were in the running.

The unusual feature of the match was the very splendid array of awards that we were able to get together.

I think Navy Day, 1930, can be chalked up as a real red-letter day for central California riflemen. Many pleasant acquaintances were made and many old ones pleasantly renewed. Mare Island will always look forward to having our good friends with us for other days of pleasure at not too infrequent intervals.

ATTENTION!

SMALL-BORE RIFLEMEN:

BE SURE TO READ

PAGES 10 AND 11

OF THIS ISSUE.



Conducted by F. C. Ness

St. Paul Municipal Rifle and Pistol Club

THE St. Paul Municipal Rifle and Pistol Club, with the co-operation of the Department of Playgrounds of the city, and Capt. Tom O'Leary of the National Guard, have a new range at Como Park Pavilion with four modern targets and a clubroom in connection with it. Members of the club did much of the work themselves. The Playground Department of the city provided the lights, heat, and other maintenance of the range.

The club secretary sends out each month a bulletin named "The Bull's-Eye" to all members, informing them of the activities one month ahead. This is a very efficient system, as members are at all times in close touch with the activities of the club.

Maj. J. L. Lewis and Col. R. E. Cotton have been coaching the club members and have given the proper instructions for conducting matches and handling of arms, etc. Mr. Pete Kiwus has been appointed range officer for the new range. The club conducted the following matches during the indoor season:

A telegraphic and radio match with the New York Stock Exchange Club was fired on January 24. A telegraphic match with Topeka, Kans., was fired on January 31. The New York Club score was 3,631; St. Paul, 3,500.

In a shoulder-to-shoulder match with the Minneapolis Club at the University Armory, the St. Paul team lost the match by a score of 3,141 to 3,574.

The President's Indoor Match, held among the members of the St. Paul Club, prizes being presented at an all-sports presentation party in the courthouse later. Sixty-three members took part in the rifle match and 22 in the pistol match.

The St. Paul Club has now closed its membership with 100 members paid up for the year. There are several on the waiting list, as at the present time the club is unable to care for any more than 100 members. There is also a ladies' class, which consists of ten members, and it is expected that the ladies may form an independent club of their own in the near future.

On April 14, the president of the St. Paul club organized a Junior Boys' Rifle Club, which now consists of 16 paid-up members for one year, and application for membership in the National Rifle Association Junior Corps is being made. Col. R. E. Cotton and

Maj. J. L. Lewis, together with the president of the St. Paul Club, will be in full charge in conducting the activities for the boys. The Boys' Club officers are as follows: Instructor, Col. R. E. Cotton; president, Fritz Kuck; vice president, George Schroth; secretary-treasurer, David Fulton; executive officer, Frank Drassal. The club has been limited to 30 boys. They will also do their shooting on the new rifle range of the Senior club.

The St. Paul Club is now preparing for a large outdoor season. Many matches with other clubs are being planned. The outdoor shooting will be done at Fort Snelling, where the commander, Col. W. C. Sweeney, full-heartedly co-operates with the St. Paul Club and its members.

BESSEMER CLUB WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

IN THE shoot-off on October 19 the Bessemer (Alabama) Rifle and Pistol Club won the North Alabama Rifle Championship from the Albertville Rifle Club. The teams, of four men each, were evenly matched as is indicated by the total scores of 866 for the winners to 855 for the losers. The individual scores of the Bessemer team were: 240, 217, 214, and 195; those of the Albertville team were: 223, 219, 215, and 198.

A WELL-MATCHED PAIR

NEAR the last of October, S. J. Lanning and Alfred K. Friedrich concluded a series of hard-fought matches at 50 yards. The winner of the grand aggregate was not determined until the last target had been scored. Fifty shots in each of the five stages was the course. In the prone stage they tied with the score of 494. In the sitting stage another tie resulted at 488 points. In the kneeling position Mr. Friedrich crept a single point ahead, with 475. However, Mr. Lanning changed this in the standing stage by crawling up 9 points, by shooting 470 against 461 for his opponent. In the final stage, rapid fire, Mr. Friedrich beat by 7 points—454 to 447. The grand aggregate gave Mr. Lanning the match by 1 point, with the total score of 2,373.

HONOR ROLL—100 PER CENT N. R. A. CLUBS

(All club members are individual members of the N. R. A.)

SANTA PAULA RIFLE CLUB
Mr. E. D. Stuart, Secy.
1245 Maine Street
Santa Paula, Calif.

HOOSIER RIFLE CLUB
Mr. Jno. S. Michaelson, Secy.
227 E. Ohio Street
Indianapolis, Ind.

OILFIELD RIFLE CLUB
Mr. Earl Montgomery, Secy.
Ferdig, Mont.

SENECA RIFLE CLUB
Mr. Carl M. Snyder, Secy.
1112 N. Front Street
Reading, Pa.

GARY RAILWAYS RIFLE CLUB
Mr. H. J. Buchholz, Secy.
116 W. 45th Avenue
Gary, Ind.

SAN FRANCISCO TRAFFIC RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUBS
Mr. George Mildahn, Secy.
923 Central Avenue
San Francisco, Calif.

MONTICELLO RIFLE CLUB
Mr. Henry D. Block, Secy.
130 Monticello Avenue
Jersey City, N. J.

RIFLE CLUB OF SUPERIOR
Mr. M. J. Arbuckle, Secy.
Superior, Wyo.

SWISS RIFLE CLUB
Mr. Isidor Ochsnor, Secy.
General Delivery
Sumner, Wash.

WOODLAND RIFLE CLUB
Mr. J. S. Tallman, Secy.
Pleasantville, N. Y.

GREENVILLE RIFLE CLUB
Mr. Otello Ottman, Secy.-Treas.
Greenville, Ohio.

PECKVILLE RIFLE ASSOCIATION
Mr. John E. Bridges, Secy.
Rear 341 Maple Street
Peckville, Pa.

ASTORIA RIFLE CLUB
Mr. Wm. A. Bruno, Secy.
35-13 Walcott Avenue
Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

CITIZENS RIFLE CLUB
Mr. Frank F. Arnold, Secy.
Forest City, Iowa

GENEVA RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB
Mr. Donald L. Greene, Secy.
29 Lyceum Street
Geneva, N. Y.

NORWICH RIFLE CLUB
Mr. Jesse Wightman, Secy.
5 Hickory Street
Norwich, N. Y.

HARPER COUNTY RIFLE CLUB
Mr. H. C. Barrett, Secy.
Anthony, Kans.

A. C. SPARK PLUG RIFLE CLUB
Mr. J. A. Prophet, Secy.
2427 Raasob Street
Flint, Mich.

WAYNE RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB
Mr. Ward L. Garner, Secy.
143 W. Main Street
Wayne, Mich.

SPEARVILLE RIFLE CLUB
Mr. Ernest L. Ogle, Pres.
Spearville, Kans.

GRAND MERE RIFLE CLUB
Mr. Ray H. Mongreig, Secy.
Stevensville, Mich.

R. AND H. RIFLE CLUB
C. T. Gallinger, Secy.
8427 Frontier Avenue
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

HOUSTON RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB
Dr. W. E. Lipscomb, Secy.
Medical Arts Building
Houston, Tex.

FIFTH CITY RIFLE CLUB
Mr. James R. Satava, Secy.
11113 Mt. Overlook Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio

GEBO RIFLE CLUB
Mr. Harry V. Black, Secy.
Gebo, Wyo.

NEW ENGLAND RANGERS SHOOT

ON OCTOBER 13, the New England Rangers held their first Annual Inter-Organization Matches, on the Massabesic range, Manchester, N. H. The program included .30-caliber team and individual matches, as well as .45-caliber and .22-caliber pistol matches and re-entry events.

In the General Stark Trophy Team Match, fired at 200 and 600 yards, eight six-man teams competed. The trophy was won by the Middlesex Rifle Club with the score of 541. The four next highest teams were: Company L, 372nd Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard, with 491; Manchester Rifle and Pistol Club, with 487; Piscataqua Rifle and Revolver Club, with 484; and the Nashua Rifle and Revolver Club, with 405.

In the Ross Trophy Individual Match the same conditions were followed; R. S. Dolber, of Waltham, Mass., leading with 93. Other high men among the thirty contestants were: Lieut. E. O. Gourdin, 93; R. S. Clapp, 92; H. L. Parker, 92; and P. K. Brown, 91.

The Captain Bulkley trophy was fought for by three five-man teams over the National Pistol course, and was won by the Springfield (Mass.) Revolver Club, with the lopsided score of 1,073, or 186 points more than the next team. In the Captain Shepard Trophy Individual Match, over the same course, E. A. Fox, of Springfield, Mass., was away out in front with 248 points. G. H. Keyes won the 20-Shot, 50-Yard, Slow-Fire Pistol and Revolver Match with 188, leading the field by 31 points. He found stiffer competition in the similar .22-Caliber Pistol Match, but his 186 won by 3 points. R. G. Wescott was runner-up with 183.

SCORING SUGGESTIONS FOR NOVELTY MATCHES

HUGO D. RODECK, of the Boulder (Colorado) Rifle Club, suggests a method of scoring which gives proper credit to firing time as well as to accuracy. In practical shooting what counts is the first hit, or the greatest number of hits in the shortest possible time. Hence both accuracy and speed should figure in the scoring. Through this reasoning, a possible 25 fired in 30 seconds should not equal a score of 23 made in 27 seconds. By the same token a careless score of 17 points fired in only 22 seconds should not equal a perfect 25 that consumed all the time allowed in the match.

Under Mr. Rodeck's plan, regardless of the kind of target used, the net score should be computed by adding three zeros to the card score and then dividing this figure by the number of seconds used by the shooter. Possibles would be eliminated under this system and ties would be rare, but the scorers' work would be greatly increased. Examples may be noted in the following table:

Card score	Time in seconds	Net score
23	27	855
25	23	1,087
17	22	773
25	30	833
20	22	909

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL SMALL-BORE TEAM SCORES

THE official scores of the International Small-Bore Team Matches have been received from Mr. G. Pethard, Secretary of The Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, London, England, and these are published in full below.

It may be noted that in the Dewar Trophy Match the official scoring took one point from Upshaw's 100-yard score, and added one to Hamer's score. Dority and Aitken each picked up a point on their 50-yard targets. In the Railwaymen's Match, both Montgomery and Noon lost a point in the official scoring. The net result is: the United States teams gain two points in the Dewar Match and lose two points in the Railwaymen's Match.

DEWAR INTERNATIONAL MATCH—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1. A. F. Goldsborough.	100	99	99	100	398
2. E. H. LaRue	99	99	99	100	397
F. J. Paffe	98	100	100	99	387
4. F. W. Rogers	100	99	98	99	396
5. G. M. Upshaw	100	98	97	100	395
6. A. J. Yearsley	98	100	97	98	394
V. E. Hamer	100	99	99	98	394
H. H. Jacobs	99	100	99	96	394
9. Eric Johnson	98	99	96	100	393
V. A. Moore	99	98	98	98	393
T. Randle	99	100	96	98	393
12. C. A. Dority	99	97	99	97	392
J. W. Aitken	99	98	96	99	392
W. R. Stokes	99	98	98	97	392
15. G. Farren	100	96	99	98	391
16. T. L. Harrell	96	99	97	98	390
17. O. E. Crockett	97	97	98	97	389
F. Johansen	99	97	97	96	389
19. L. C. Turner	98	96	97	97	388
20. O. O. Cook	98	96	97	93	384

1,975 1,965 1,956 1,955 7,851

Witness: Arthur C. Hale, Birmingham, England.

DEWAR INTERNATIONAL MATCH—GREAT BRITAIN

1. W. Wildgoose	99	99	99	100	397
2. J. Harrison	100	98	99	99	396
G. Langdon	100	98	99	99	396
N. C. Castle	99	100	97	100	395
5. H. B. Leach	100	99	97	99	395
L. D. Brooks	100	100	99	96	395
7. P. S. Morse	98	98	99	99	394
E. G. B. Reynolds	99	99	100	96	394
9. J. J. McKenzie	98	97	98	99	392
A. E. Henderson	98	98	98	98	392
D. W. Foster	98	99	98	97	392
J. J. Brooks	99	99	98	96	392
P. J. Surridge	98	100	96	98	392
14. H. S. Longhurst	98	99	97	97	391
C. Axon	100	99	96	96	391
16. J. Hayward	96	99	97	97	389
H. W. Johnson	97	99	98	95	389
18. B. Hall	98	99	95	96	388
19. J. D. Nicoll	96	95	98	97	386
20. H. E. Turner	97	95	96	94	382

1,968 1,969 1,954 1,948 7,839

Witnesses: Messrs. G. Pethard and F. J. Tucknott, Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs.

RAILWAYMEN'S INTERNATIONAL MATCH—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1. F. J. Paffe	100	99	100	98	397
2. V. Reed	99	99	99	97	395
C. J. Kress	100	99	99	97	395
4. L. C. Turner	99	96	99	98	392
O. E. Crockett	98	99	98	97	392
W. R. Rita	98	99	98	97	392
J. W. Aitken	99	100	95	98	392
8. A. B. Lampley	97	98	97	99	391
G. Evans	99	99	96	97	391
E. T. Kirk	99	99	97	96	391
11. F. Pauch	97	97	97	99	390
W. L. Montgomery	97	98	99	96	390
H. Everett	99	98	97	96	390
14. E. W. Frasch	97	96	97	99	389
T. J. Noon	97	97	97	98	389
F. B. Nail	100	98	97	94	389
17. M. Katmo	99	94	96	98	387
F. D. Tice	99	96	96	96	387
19. E. M. Faris	95	97	96	96	384
20. L. J. Marker	94	98	93	97	382

1,962 1,956 1,941 1,946 7,805

Witness: E. F. Mitchell, Washington, D. C.

RAILWAYMEN'S INTERNATIONAL MATCH—GREAT BRITAIN

1. S. L. Reynolds	99	98	97	99	393
L. M. S. Bristol	99	100	97	97	393
3. F. C. Arnold	99	97	97	97	390
L. M. S. Morecambe	98	98	98	96	390
F. W. Bracegirdle	96	94	98	99	387
5. V. G. Sims	97	98	94	98	387
S. R., Portsmouth	97	98	94	98	387
W. Tildesley	98	98	95	96	387
L. M. S. (N. S.), Stoke	95	95	98	98	386
T. Tinsley	96	97	98	95	386
8. J. Tulloch	96	97	96	97	386
L. N. E. R., Darlington	95	97	95	97	386
J. R. Band	96	99	95	96	386
L. M. S., Perth	96	97	96	97	386
D. A. Cox	96	97	96	97	386
L. M. S. (N. S.), Stoke	97	97	95	97	386
J. C. Palmer	96	99	95	96	386
S. R., Eastleigh	96	99	95	96	386
J. Sayer	100	96	97	93	386
L. N. E. R., Darlington	98	99	92	97	386
H. P. Hunt	98	99	95	94	386
G. W. R. Wharton	98	99	95	94	386
J. E. Mech. Inst.	96	96	97	96	385
16. H. Johnson	95	97	94	95	381
L. N. E. R., Darlington	95	98	95	93	381
17. T. Hartley	94	97	96	93	380
L. N. E. R., Ferryhill	92	93	93	96	374
V. W. Smith	92	93	93	96	374
L. M. S., Bristol	92	93	93	96	374
19. J. Cole	92	93	93	96	374
S. R., Raynes Park	92	93	93	96	374
20. W. Pindar	92	93	93	96	374
L. N. E. R.	92	93	93	96	374

1,934 1,943 1,917 1,922 7,716

Witness: G. Pethard, Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs.

RAILWAYMEN'S INTERNATIONAL MATCH—CANADA

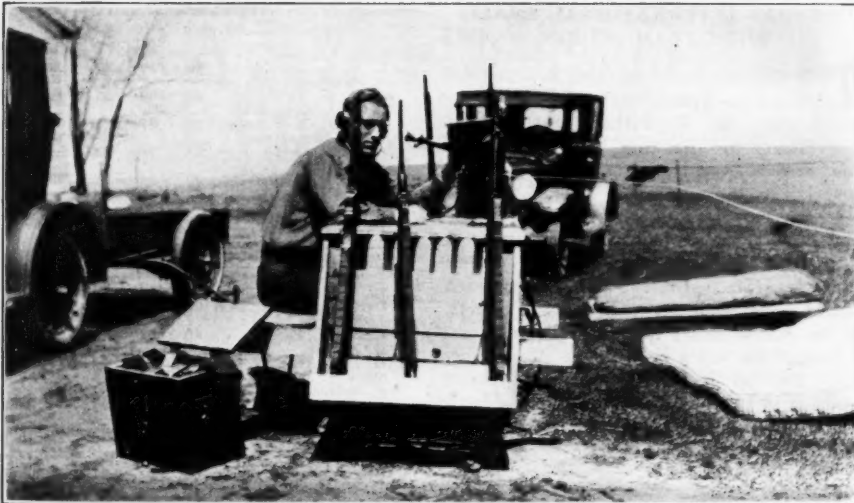
1. G. Emslie	97	97	97	100	391
Can. Nat. Rys.	99	97	98	95	389
2. C. E. Leamon	99	97	98	95	389
Can. Nat. Rys.	99	97	96	96	388
3. G. K. Gray	99	97	96	96	388
Can. Pac. Rys.	96	96	96	98	386
4. W. Brass	96	96	96	98	386
Can. Nat. Rys.	96	95	96	96	383
5. A. Parnell	94	95	94	99	382
Can. Nat. Rys.	94	95	94	99	382
6. T. E. Jackson	94	95	94	99	382
Can. Nat. Rys.	94	95	94	99	382
7. H. Wilson	94	95	94	99	382
Can. Nat. Rys.	94	95	94	99	382
8. W. R. Damant	94	95	94	99	382
Can. Nat. Rys.	94	95	94	99	382
D. Ellison	94	95	94	99	382
Can. Nat. Rys.	94	95	94	99	382
10. J. Downey	94	95	94	99	382
Can. Nat. Rys.	94	95	94	99	382
11. J. Nichol	94	95	94	99	382
Can. Pac. Rys.	94	95	94	99	382
12. C. Bisset	94	95	94	99	382
Can. Nat. Rys.	94	95	94	99	382
J. Maaseroll	94	95	94	99	382
Can. Nat. Rys.	94	95	94	99	382
14. M. Hall	94	95	94	99	382
Can. Nat. Rys.	94	95	94	99	382
15. J. Kelly	94	95	94	99	382
Can. Nat. Rys.	94	95	94	99	382
W. E. Tringman	94	95	94	99	382
Can. Pac. Rys.	94	95	94	99	382
17. J. Lutz	94	95	94	99	382
Can. Nat. Rys.	94	95	94	99	382
18. G. F. Walker	94	95	94	99	382
Can. Nat. Rys.	94	95	94	99	382
M. Penman	94	95	94	99	382
Can. Nat. Rys.	94	95	94	99	382
20. L. Vaines	94	95	94	99	382
Can. Pac. Rys.	94	95	94	99	382

1,905 1,900 1,892 1,901 7,598

Witness: Col. H. Hanson, Montreal.

NEW SECRETARY FOR GEORGIA

MR. JOHN McDONALD, who is with the Southern Engraving Co., of Atlanta, Ga., assumed the duties of N. R. A. State Secretary for his State on October 21, replacing Maj. Charles P. Graddick, of Barnesville, Ga., resigned.



Handy Cart Designed by L. L. Wood, Secretary, Slayton (Minnesota) Rifle Club

IT CARRIES 14 guns, telephone, serves as a seat and desk, and there is a box in front between the wheels for the empty shells. The box at the side contains the loaded am-

munition in the top half, and in the bottom half is a drawer where the books, etc., are kept. In moving from one range to another, the box is placed on the seat of the cart.

TEAM SCORES ANALYZED

AN INTERESTING bulletin, compiled by C. G. Kelsay, a member of the 1930 Missouri Civilian Rifle Team, covers the general statistics of the National Team Match for 1928, 1929, and 1930; and analyzes the scores of his own team in particular.

The successes or failures of the team, in the various stages of the match, are weighed against the alibis of weather, personnel, and coaching equipment in an attempt to search out the reason for every strength or weakness revealed in the analysis.

While the bulletin is not of general interest, the idea involved might be profitably adopted by any club or team which has a statistics bound on its roll.

HAWAIIAN CLUB STARTS WELL

ON SUNDAY, September 21, the Wailuku Rifle Club, of Maui, Hawaii, bested a picked team from the 299th Hawaiian National Guard by the score of 1,147 to 1,135. The teams were of 10 men with 5 high scores to count and the D course was fired.

Waipa of the National Guard Team was high man with a score of 240, while Buchanan of the Wailuku Club was second with 239.

The five high scores of each team follow:

WAILUKU RIFLE CLUB	
C. O. Buchanan	239
M. Gutmann	233
C. Cockett	231
G. T. Brown	229
F. Robinson	215

NATIONAL GUARD	
Waipa	240
Crouch	228
Hartman	225
L. Kapo	222
Choy	220

The Wailuku Club has just finished their first record firing, and qualified 11 men.

A COMING EVENT

THE Kansas State Small-bore Indoor Rifle Championship Match will be fired February 1 to March 1, 1931, under the auspices of the Coffeyville Rifle and Pistol Club, as a postal match over any indoor range in the State of Kansas. All firing for record to be witnessed by an officer of a local rifle club or commissioned officer of Kansas National Guard at firing point.

Time.—Entries open January 10 and close February 1. All targets must be mailed to Coffeyville not later than March 4, 1931.

Entrance fee.—\$1; re-entries, 50 cents. On re-entry, shooter cancels his previous score.

Arms.—Any .22-caliber rifle.

Sights.—Metallic. Spotting scopes allowed at firing point.

Targets.—Official National Rifle Association 50-foot.

Course.—Two strings of 10 shots for record, prone position; two strings of 10, sitting; two strings of 10, kneeling; two strings of 10, standing.

Sighting shots.*—Two on each target.

Shots for record.—Not more than 2 shots on each bull's-eye.

Prizes.—First place, gold medal; second, silver; third to tenth place, bronze medal. Special to three high Kansas National Guardsmen: First, gold medal; second, silver; and third, bronze. Complete returns will be mailed to each contestant.

If you are a member of Kansas National Guard, please make this fact known when ordering your targets. All orders for targets to be addressed to Secretary of Coffeyville Rifle and Pistol Club, Coffeyville, Kans.

* **Note.**—Official N. R. A. 50-foot target is a 5-bull target; and sighting shots are permitted only on practice targets. See November N. R. A. News.

SUGGESTED CHALLENGE FORM

(Name of Rifle Club)

(Address)

(Date)

To the Manager _____ Rifle Team

(Address)

The (blank) rifle team of the (blank) rifle club of (city) (State) challenges your rifle team to a small-bore match at (situation of range), under the following conditions:

1. **Distance:** _____
2. Ten men to fire, scoring high 5. In case of tie score, the next high score to count.
3. Ten shots for record in each of the following positions, not more than two shots to be fired on one bull. No sighting shots to be fired on scoring target.
4. **Positions:** _____
5. **Sights:** _____
6. **Scores:** To be transmitted by mail.
7. **Rifle:** _____
8. **Targets:** N. R. A. official targets.
9. **Ammunition:** _____
10. **Trigger pull:** Not less than three pounds.
11. **Slings:** May be used in all positions, except standing, in connection with one arm only and, if used in the standing position, must be in the parade position.
12. **Scoring:** To be certified to by official of club.
13. **Exchange of targets:** The score shot by the (blank) team against your team in many cases will count as its score in other matches being shot at the same time. It will thus be impracticable in many cases to exchange targets after a match. If you wish us to shoot on marked targets to be sent us before the match, we shall return these targets to you after the match; otherwise, we merely seek in our opponents the same spirit of good sportsmanship and fair play in the conduct and scoring of the match which, as manager of the team, I can assure you our members will be governed by when they shoot against your team.

(Signature)

Manager Coach
Secretary Captain

The _____ rifle team accepts this challenge of the (blank) rifle team under the conditions as printed above.

We would like to fire the match first on _____, or, second, during the week ending _____

(Date)

(Date)

(Signature)

Manager Coach
Captain Secretary

Return this copy properly filled out to:

(Address)

Complaints

THE heavy correspondence handled daily at N. R. A. Headquarters is considerably increased by complaints relative to nonreceipt of material sold by the Director of Civilian Marksmanship and nonreceipt of membership cards for which the money was sent to the D. C. M.

It seems advisable to again call the attention of members to the fact that the Director of Civilian Marksmanship is a War Department officer located in War Department buildings, nowhere near the N. R. A. Headquarters in the Barr Building. The N. R. A. has nothing whatever to do with the shipment of arms from Government Arsenals, either on cash order or club requisition. Members sending remittances to the National Rifle Association for supplies sold by the D. C. M. are starting their order on its way headed straight for delays which could be eliminated if the order were dispatched direct to the D. C. M. By the same token, members who send membership renewal fees to the D. C. M. in conjunction with an order for rifles or ammunition are doing something which is almost certain to result in a delay in receipt of their membership card and in proper renewal of their affiliation.

The Director of Civilian Marksmanship is restricted by War Department forms and policies and by budgetary restrictions on the hire of clerks, so that he can not expand his organization at will. As a result, all orders placed around the time of the National Matches were necessarily held up until the D. C. M.'s force returned from Camp Perry. In getting out these accumulated orders, others have piled up which came in immediately following the National Matches.

The N. R. A. has found numerous cases where membership renewal fees were sent

to the D. C. M., accompanying orders which have been held up in this manner. These membership fees are not sent to this office by the D. C. M. until the order has been filled. As a result, many members complain about nonreceipt of their membership cards and of their AMERICAN RIFLEMAN when the fault, truth to tell, lies with them for not taking notice of the statement, made so often before, that matters pertaining to the N. R. A. should be addressed to the N. R. A. and matters pertaining to the D. C. M. should be sent to the D. C. M.

The National Rifle Association is always glad to be of service to its members by endeavoring to straighten out misunderstandings which have arisen either with the Headquarters office or with the D. C. M. On the other hand, deliberate disregard of instructions on the part of some few members involves the N. R. A. and the D. C. M. in so much work checking up on complaints that the service of the Association to members who obey instructions is seriously hampered.

To sum up: In order to give your correspondence and orders a chance to be handled promptly—

1. Send orders for D. C. M. supplies to the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, Temp. Bldg. 5, War Dept., Washington, D. C., accompanied by certified check or money order.
2. Send applications for membership to the N. R. A., accompanied by check or money order.
3. Write to the D. C. M. about D. C. M. matters, and to the N. R. A. about N. R. A. matters. It may take an extra 2-cent stamp, but it will save more than 2 cents worth of time.
4. Never mail cash to anybody.

HAMILTON LEGION RIFLE CLUB NOTES

DESPITE a high wind, good scores were chalked up by members of the American Legion Rifle Club of Hamilton, Ohio, at the Legion range on Eaton Road, Sunday afternoon, October 26, in a qualification shoot, over the D course.

Edward B. Copas led the shooters with a total of 234 points. Other scores were: John M. Fackey, 204; Tom Warwick, 203; Robert Steffen, 196; Isaac Foster, 190; and Daniel Davis, 181. All these scores were average or above according to the respective experience of the shooters.

In the .22-caliber practice shoot with 52 Winchesters at 200 yards, Dr. G. K. Beckett and Tom Warwick tied with scores of 49. Members will continue to shoot for rifle qualification as long as weather permits. In addition a revolver qualification course is being opened.

A club team was picked to meet other city teams in a scheduled series of team matches.

AKRON WINS FIVE-CLUB SHOOT

ON NOVEMBER 2 the Akron (Ohio) Rifle Club team won the square-deal trophy, presented by President A. J. Dickerson, of the Akron Rifle Club, in a five-club shoot at the Sunrise Rifle Club range Sunday.

President Dickerson put up the trophy for competition after the Akron Club had won permanent possession of the Boston Hills trophy last year.

It was mainly through Dickerson's sensational shooting that the new trophy stayed with the Akron club. Dickerson got 47 out of 50 offhand at 200 yards and 49 out of 50 prone at 600 yards for a remarkable score of 96, by far the best of the day.

The Akron Club scored 456 to 445 for Uhrichsville and Ashland Clubs, 428 for Fifth City, and 426 for McKinley Rifle Club, of North Canton.

Silver medals were awarded members of the Akron team and bronze medals to members of the Uhrichsville and Ashland outfits.

The individual scores were:

Competitor	Score
A. J. Dickerson	96
V. Z. Canfield	91
Bruce Sidmore	91
Dr. A. J. Root	90
O. S. McKibben	88

UHRICHVILLE RIFLE CLUB	Score
Scott Romig	92
Dr. R. E. Rainsberger	90
C. R. Ripley	89
H. C. Barr	88
S. H. Bond	86

ASHLAND RIFLE CLUB	Score
C. E. Hassenger	91
L. E. Arnts	91
C. C. Gilliam	89
Walter Good	88
Earl Clark	86

FIFTH CITY RIFLE CLUB	Score
William Plamper	90
Dr. W. H. Schultz	87
Harvey King	85
W. A. Greer	84
C. M. Stockman	82

MCKINLEY RIFLE CLUB	Score
William J. Eyer	92
W. C. Davidson	90
H. H. Sloan	84
William H. Mellen	81
L. F. Kuehn	79

KANSAS CITY CLUB HOLDS FIRST TOURNAMENT

ON SUNDAY, November 1, the Kansas City (Mo.) Rifle and Pistol Club held its first Annual Small-Bore Tournament. The two 30-shot courses fired included stages in all four positions at both 50 and 100 yards. The shoot was sponsored by the Jackson County Council of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, who sponsored a similar match for the R. O. T. C. students on October 25. The cup and gold medal for high aggregate score in the R. O. T. C. shoot was won by William Stewart.

The open shoot drew 17 entries at 50 yards, and 18 for the 100-yard course.

Scores in the public match follow: William Stewart, 265 at 50 yards, 270 at 100 yards; George Abraham, 262 at 50 yards, 266 at 100 yards; Ed Bengert, 232 at 50 yards, 248 at 100 yards; George Kegin, 197 at 50 yards, 258 at 100 yards; L. F. Jerome, 239 at 50 yards, 240 at 100 yards.

CHALLENGES

THE FAIRFIELD RIFLE CLUB of Fairfield, Iowa, issues a challenge to any and all rifle teams for postal matches, .22-caliber rifle, at any or all positions. Let us hear from the hard shooting and active Clubs of the N. R. A.—Fred C. Johnson, Secretary, Fairfield, Iowa.

THE BESSEMER RIFLE CLUB challenges any club anywhere, for a ten-man-team match, on any range in Alabama, with rifle or pistol, or both.—C. M. Roberson, Secretary, Bessemer, Ala.

INTERNATIONAL TEAM CONTRIBUTIONS

Amount of contributions previously received.	\$347.70
Dr. Wm. K. Vance, Jr., Bristol, Tenn.	1.00
W. S. Schneeberger, Cleveland, Ohio	2.00
Dr. L. B. Reed, Plymouth, Mass.	5.00
Daniel V. Brodhead, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
J. M. Foreman, Ft. Dodge, Iowa	1.00
Fred W. Whitlock, Jackson, Mich.	1.00
Total	\$458.70

NEW ORLEANS SMALL-BORE CHAMPIONSHIP

THE Pelican Rifle Club, of New Orleans, La., recently finished the first important match in its history, in the form of a 20-shot (100 yards) small-bore match. Large credit is given to Capt. Harry Eckhardt, N. R. A. State Secretary for Louisiana, by the club, in these words: "The bunch thanks Mr. Eckhardt and gives him three good cheers for his assistance. His ever-ready willingness to help, and to make rifle-shooting a success in any community is unequalled, as is his knowledge of rifle-shooting. This and his pleasant keen wit makes friends that endure."

"Sunday, October 26, 10 a. m., and not a cloud in the sky, not a bit of breeze, and a perfect day for shooting. There is history in the making for the small-bore shooters of New Orleans."

"Eliminations have been completed and the entries in the finals are waiting for the starting whistle. When finally Capt. Harry Eckhardt, judge in chief for the match, drove up, we were ready and waiting."

"Everyone gathers around, looks over the trophies and makes remarks about how the cups would and will look in their homes."

"A whistle blows; there is quiet. Rules are read and digested. The panels with the sighting targets are placed and the first relay of ten men take their places on the firing line."

"These are fired, and each competitor scans his target and either nods his head in approval or adjusts his sights."

"In the meantime the panels with the record targets have been placed and the whistle again blows, and the first ten shots for record are started off by G. E. Muller, who is first on the line in firing order."

"The last shot in this string is fired by A. J. Schreiffer. He gives a sigh, hopes for the best, and relaxes."

"The second string of ten shots go off in the same manner and the boys look anxiously at "Cappy" Eckhardt as he checks over the targets, but his poker face tells them nothing."

"It is announced that William Klein of the Pelicans, and Morris O'Neil, Camp Perry pistol man of the police force, have tied for high man so far, A. J. Schreiffer, our secretary, running right along close to them."

"C. A. Freitag, our publicity officer, took a couple of shots too many; so is disqualified."

"The last relay goes to the line, and there are a couple of famous shots in this line-up."

"Well, this is soon over and we gather around the judge to hear his verdict. It was as follows: Walter Abbot, veteran of the rifle ranges, won the large Championship cup."

"Lieutenant Farrelly, of the National Guard, won the smaller cup for second place. Ex-Marine C. Thomas, who has been a star on many international ranges as well as Camp Perry, won free membership in the Pelican Club by coming in third."

The leading scores were as follows:

W. Abbot	193
B. Farrelly	190
C. Thomas	189
A. J. Schreiffer	187
Wm. Klein	185
Morris O'Neil	185

CARLOS AVERY, NOTED CONSERVATIONIST, DIES

WITH sorrow and regret we record the passing, on October 5, of one of America's foremost conservationists, Carlos Avery, President of the American Game Protective Association.

For years Mr. Avery was active in conservation matters of different kinds. For fourteen years he headed the Minnesota Department of Conservation. He was at one time Secretary of the International Association of Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissioners, was a member of the Advisory Board of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and President of the American Fisheries Society.

At the time of his death, in addition to being President of the American Game Protective Association, Mr. Avery was Secretary-Treasurer of the American Fisheries Society, was a member of the Conservation Committee of the Camp Fire Club of America, and Vice Chairman and Treasurer of the National Committee on Wild Life Legislation.

In addition to being an able conservationist, Mr. Avery was a true sportsman and a man, and his loss will be keenly felt throughout the country.

A VALUED FRIEND LEAVES OUR RANKS

THE resolution of sympathy passed on October 16 by the Kitsap Revolver and Rifle Club, of Bremerton, Wash., relative to the death of Henry J. Zeigemeier, Commandant, Naval Station at Puget Sound, bears these words:

"It is with deepest regret that we are compelled to part with him whom we have learned to esteem and to love, believing that his service to the Kitsap Revolver and Rifle Club, of Bremerton, Wash., and the community and State had become of inestimable value."

While extending its sympathy to the bereaved family, the National Rifle Association recognizes a distinct loss to the shooting fraternity in the departure of Rear Admiral Zeigemeier.

DR. ANTONIO MARTINS

WE HAVE just received word of the sad death, on October 3, of Dr. Antonio Martins, the noted rifle shot of Portugal, and one who was well known to the Olympic and International teams in France in 1924.

Strangely enough for a man of his seasoned experience, Dr. Martins was killed by a bullet from his own rifle while practicing on the range at Lisbon. In what must have been a momentary lapse of caution, the doctor placed the butt of the rifle on the ground and leaned over to adjust the rear sight, without first making the rifle safe. The arm had a very delicate trigger, and something caused it to discharge, sending a bullet into the doctor's brain.

Dr. Martins was not only one of the best rifle shots in Portugal, but he was a noted surgeon as well, and a gentleman of the highest type. He had a host of friends in all walks of life, and his loss will be felt throughout the country. He was only 38 years old at the time of his death.

BURBANK CLUB ACTIVITIES

ON SEPTEMBER 7 the Burbank Rifle and Revolver Club, of Burbank, Calif., gave the .22 Palma Hi-Speed ammunition a long-range tryout in the form of a member's match. The purpose of the test was to see what could be done at 300 yards, and the reward put up for the experimenters was a thousand rounds of the .22 Hi-Speed ammunition, donated by Captain Crossman.

The target used was the 300-meter International; any position, .22 rifles, and any sight allowed; and Hi-Speed ammunition was furnished to those desiring to use it. The course was 5 sighting shots, and 15 for record.

A puffy little breeze blew across the range, just enough, when it suddenly shifted, to blow the bullet clear off the paper, as happened to the donator of the prize. One of the first things discovered was the queer fact that the .22 Hi-Speed bullet strikes well to the left of the normal center of impact.

Ned Cutting, with 123, was high scorer, with not a shot out of the 23-inch black; only two shots out of the 7-ring. The scores of the next four highest men were: C. F. Phelps, 118; Jim Crossman, 118; E. E. Kimnach, 117; and A. A. Fischer, 117.

Following the Captain Crossman Match a match was fired with the Crockett Rifle Club over the Dewar course, with five men on each team. The new small-bore firing point of the Burbank Club was initiated by this, the first interclub match. It is said to be one of the finest and most complete small-bore ranges in California. The Crockett team scored 1,906 points; Burbank, 1,951. Low score for Burbank was 384, under the Dewar conditions, and this was made by the young club "caddy," whose excellent work with the .22 rifle indicates the Burbank Club is due to lose a good marker.

On October 19 the Burbank Club went down to the Long Beach Rifle Club range to participate in an interclub small-bore team match, calling for any number to fire from each club, the high five to count, course 15 shots per range at 150, 175, and 200 yards, decimal target. Three clubs were represented. The results, over the Palma Match Course, were: Burbank, 2,129; Long Beach, 2,119; Ontario, 2,114.

COAST CLUBS COMBINE IN QUALIFICATIONS

THE West Coast Rifle Club and San Diego Rifle and Revolver Club, of California, held their record firing at the Marine range, Sunday, November 2, 1930, over the Regulation Course A, except rapid fire at 200 and 300 yards, which was fired on the A target. Seventy-two rounds were fired per man, with the following results:

Swett	314	Stebert	290
Schroder	313	Holms	286
Manning	313	Horr	282
Brotzman	311	Crech	281
Adams	311	King	279
Isbell	301	Harris	265
Meklensek	299	Poliver	191
Bailey	299	Hickey	126

ALLENDALE HOLDS FIRST ANNUAL SMALL-BORE RIFLE SHOOT

THE Post Rifle and Pistol Club, of Allendale, N. J., held its First Annual Small-Bore Rifle Shoot at the club range on Monday, October 13, 1930. Letters telling of the meet were sent to all the surrounding clubs and shooting organizations, range facilities were increased to hold twelve shooters at once, and things made shipshape in general for the big event. Shooting started at 9 a. m. sharp on the day set.

The shoot consisted of a 20-shot Individual Match, a 2-Man-Team Match (10 shots per man), a Poker Match, a Kickers' handicap, and the Club Members' Aggregate for the N. R. A. club members' medal. All shooting was done at 100 yards, all prone, except the Poker and handicap matches, which were optional—sitting or kneeling. Re-entry was allowed in all except the team match.

Quite a number of shooters showed up, and practically every shooting position on the range was busy all day with men trying, on the re-entry basis, for one of the several prizes which were kept prominently displayed.

Weather conditions were ideal for the shoot, as the day proved to be sunny and warm and with a light wind that did not change from the time shooting started until 4 p. m., when a light ground haze started to form in the valley in front of the targets. The range is situated in a woody section of land with plenty of shade for the firing point, which points north, so that practically at all times the shooting light is ideal. The range is located about a mile out of the center of the town.

Most of the prizes were purchased by the club and consisted of the small articles that the shooter likes to have but never buys for himself. In addition several members of the club donated prizes, and the suppliers, P. J. O'Hare and Kirtland Bros. Co., of New York, both contributed prizes. For the highest aggregate of the individual and the team scores, the club president, Paul Dodge, an inveterate smoker, won a beautiful pipe set as well as the N. R. A. bronze Club Members' medal.

A 99 and a 94 in the Individual Match held first place until a friend of Colonel Tewes blew in and knocked off a 100 and a 97, which held first place for the rest of the day. Scores of the leaders in the various events follow:

20-SHOT INDIVIDUAL MATCH

No.	Competitor	Score
1.	M. G. Holmes	197 x 200
2.	R. Paul Dodge	194
3.	Ray V. Jones	193
4.	John G. Hubbard	193
5.	L. H. Mott, Jr.	192

2-MAN-TEAM MATCH

1.	R. V. Jones and W. J. Reimer	191 x 200
2.	P. Asten, Jr., and J. G. Hubbard	190
3.	J. Minarek and V. R. Cross	188
4.	L. H. Mott and R. P. Dodge	188
5.	C. H. Minners and W. Happe	184

POKER MATCH

1.	J. G. Hubbard	9-9-9-10-10
2.	J. Minarek	9-9-9-10-10
3.	L. H. Mott	9-9-9-7-7
4.	V. R. Cross	9-9-9-10-7

KICKER'S HANDICAP MATCH

1.	C. H. Minners	50 x 50
2.	L. H. Mott	50
3.	R. V. Jones	49
4.	P. Dodge	49

CLUB AGGREGATE

1.	R. Paul Dodge	292 x 300
2.	Ray V. Jones	289
3.	John G. Hubbard	288
4.	P. Asten, Jr.	286
5.	L. H. Mott	282
6.	C. H. Minners	282
7.	W. J. Reimer	281
8.	W. Happe	280

A SNOW-BOUND TURKEY SHOOT

THE Roosevelt Rifle and Revolver Club, of Detroit, Mich., held a small-bore rifle standing and sitting match at 1527 Fullerton Avenue in Detroit on September 23, and the following scores won the cash prizes:

Gettys	184
Miller	181
Franke	179
Smith	177
D. Hartley	175

The final match for the 1930 Roosevelt Outdoor Rifle Championship was fired at Ann Arbor on September 28. It was required of each competitor to fire in at least two of the three matches fired on different dates for this championship. The final standings were:

W. C. Franke	91	Gold medal	Fired 7-27-30
W. G. Rolston	90	Silver medal	Fired 9-28-30
C. M. Gettys	89	Bronze medal	Fired 8-10-30
C. L. Bonar	87	Bronze medal	Fired 7-27-30
H. Schuman	87	Bronze medal	Fired 8-10-30

The Roosevelt Club wound up its outdoor season with the grand finale of a snow-bound turkey shoot on October 19 at C. M. Gettys' farm, corner of Eleven Mile and Evergreen roads. It was the second Annual Turkey Shoot and had been looked forward to all year.

There were plenty of conditions. It did not rain, but it snowed! According to Mr. Conger, it was the rawest and meanest day for that day and month in 57 years. The course of fire was one shot standing, free position. A certain number of tickets were sold for each prize; entry fee enough to cover the cost, plus sufficient profit to purchase a new truck for the Pine Tree Cartage Co., and Miller & Hartley, Inc. Each man was furnished his target on which he fired one shot; the best shot of the relay took the prize. There was no time limit. One member, Hartley, aimed for 21 minutes, and when he finally did let go, he won a turkey.

The weather assumed blizzard proportions at times; often when ready to squeeze off one had to stop to blow the snow out of the rear sight. Of course, one had the delightful alternative to get out of the elements and behind the large tarpaulin windbreak, provided by the above-mentioned corporation, and to gather around the large camp fire, kept going by Hartley. After being subjected to the stinging smoke a few minutes, one became glad to be out in the weather again. The "Fresh Air Lunch Company of America," controlled by Mesdames Miller, Hartley, and Rolston, was comfortably housed in a tent and did a good business.

Although the attendance was not up to expectations, the shoot was a financial success. The shoot was better advertised than the one the year before; it was run more efficiently, and if it had not been for the simply outrageous weather, the club would hardly have been able to handle the crowds and would have run out of turkeys, chickens, and hams right in the beginning. The several signs posted on the road drew a number of passersby. However, nobody stayed, except those that had to, like the executives. There were many familiar faces, and many of the prizes went to the sharks of the 1929 shoot. Clyde J. Sayers, of the Detroit Police, blew in with the same Stevens single-shot rifle which provoked such adverse comment last year and won three relays in succession. An investigation is under way to determine who mailed him the invitation.

It is planned to hold the 1931 Turkey Shoot at least a month earlier in the season, and to make it bigger and better in every way. Turkeys proved by far the most acceptable prize and more of them will be offered at the Third Annual Turkey Shoot.

The following prizes were disposed of:

	Turkey	Chickens	Ham
E. L. Astleford	1	2	1
R. S. Bridwell	1	2	1
Charles Drew	1	2	1
Dr. D. H. Erpelding	1	1	1
W. C. Franke	1	1	1
M. W. Gates	1	1	1
C. M. Gettys	1	1	1
Mrs. C. M. Gettys	1	1	1
Dan R. Hartley	2	1	1
C. Markham	1	1	1
W. Parry	1	1	1
W. G. Rolston	1	1	1
Clyde J. Sayers	1	1	1
Henry Schuman	1	1	1
Russell M. Smith	1	1	1
Margaret Smith	1	1	1
Dr. H. W. Tustison	1	1	1
Geo. Wickersham	1	1	1

NOTICE—CASH PRIZE CHECKS HELD UP!

AT N. R. A. HEADQUARTERS there are nineteen cash prize checks seeking a home. None of these can be forwarded until the missing address has been supplied. Scan the list, which follows, and, if you find one that is yours, kindly send your address at once to the National Rifle Association, Barr Building, Washington, D. C.:

Name and organization	Amount
J. Christensen, N. Y. N. G.	\$1.00
J. E. J. Clare, Jr., Res.	2.00
A. L. Darkow, Ohio	2.00
G. W. Granes, Hawaii	2.00
F. Hensley	4.70
A. C. Heyward	4.86
Chas. E. Hires	4.00
O. F. Hitch	2.00
Catherine M. Kesler	4.00
C. B. King, 12th Inf.	4.00
K. Larson	2.00
L. S. Martin, Con. DOL.	2.00
F. Mika	2.82
L. Nippe	2.00
C. E. Steiger	2.60
W. L. Stocklin	9.00
J. Webber, Ohio	2.00
Yankee Run Gun Club (F. W. McIntyre)	15.00

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION ORGANIZES

AT A MEETING held November 2, in the Presidio of San Francisco, at which seventeen clubs were represented from the central part of the State, the old California Rifle and Pistol Association was revamped

into a mother organization of rifle league units. The following officers were elected and are noted for their activity and initiative qualities:

President, George D. Difani, Palo Alto Rod and Gun Club; vice president, Phil A. Stolz, California Grays Rifle Club; second vice president, M. D. McVey, Olympic Club Rifle Team; secretary, Lloyd Mehegan, Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club; treasurer, Lieut. H. Rau, 30th Infantry.

The aims of the officers are to assist in the formation of league units in the central part of the State, having the leagues affiliate with the association and intercompete over a given course of fire. The present league season terminates before Camp Perry starts and as the competitors return from Perry the association will start several league championship shoots. Committees have been appointed for the various districts and will contact the active clubs and assist where help is needed.

PORTSMOUTH CLUB SHOWS AGGRESSIVENESS

A SERIES of six mimeographed bulletins received from Howard Klink, Secretary of the N. & W. Railway Y. M. C. A. Rifle and Revolver Club, Portsmouth, Ohio, are replete with a quality that reveals the aggressive spirit of the club's officers.

The Portsmouth Club of fifty members is the second largest in the Ohio Rifle League. The club is in excellent financial condition, and the keynote of the bulletins is a call to action in preference to a request for funds. The club apparently realizes the advertising value of attractive stationery, and of handsome membership cards, and believes in keeping in continuous contact with every member via the bulletin route.

The first bulletin gives an interesting account of the annual meeting held on September 18 for the election of officers and with the plans for a monthly social and business meeting of the club members. Members are urged to affiliate individually with the Ohio Rifle League, and also to bring their ideas and pet peeves for discussion and consideration at the frequent meetings. It was agreed that at all the practice shoots during the coming year every participant would register upon arrival at the range and fire in the order of his "seniority."

The second bulletin, dated September 22, is aimed at members who have neglected to fire their outdoor .30-caliber qualification course, requesting them to meet on a stated range at a definite hour. The nursing along of delinquent members is continued in subsequent bulletins, using the follow-up system of direct-mail advertisers.

Another bulletin deals with the Annual Winter Tournament, embracing the period between October 1 and the end of the calendar year. To be eligible for the season medals and trophy no competitor may miss more than two consecutive weeks, or not more than four weekly meets during the entire season. The shooters are divided into A, B, and C

groups, according to ability or experience, with equal prizes in each group.

A later bulletin, dated October 14, issued during the third week of the indoor tournament, urges a 100 per cent participation of the membership, stressing the advantages of new range equipment which had been recently installed, and playing up the importance of developing a strong team for interclub matches.

Further bulletins deal with impending club meetings and matches with neighboring clubs, or give, in interesting detail, the news of the club's activities over that week.

SHAWANO SPURTS IN FINAL STAGE OF TROPHY MATCH

DESPITE the recent spurt of the runner-up club, Shawano (Wisconsin), Mare Island Rifle Club, of California, maintains its lead in the 1930 American Rifleman Trophy Match. Shawano piled up a total of 45 points.

Centennial Junior Rifle Club (Chicago), continues third in the race, while Victory Club, of Butler, Pa., another high-scoring outfit, promises a close run for winning honors during this the final month of the competition.

The six leading clubs still have good opportunities to finish with excellent scores and to secure the very attractive trophies to be awarded the two high clubs. Secretaries of the two leading clubs will also be elected to life membership in the National Rifle Association.

Besides the awards, there will be prizes in gold and merchandise for those closely following the leaders and for every club scoring 100 points or more.

An interesting high light during the final stage of the competition is the pace being set by Montpelier Rifle and Revolver Club, of Idaho. This live-wire organization, besides passing the 100-point mark, has moved up from twelfth to tenth place in the standing.

This report covers results recorded through November 10. Watch the January and February issues of the RIFLEMAN for final developments in the 1930 American Rifleman Trophy Match.

Scores of the fifteen high clubs are:

1. Mare Island Rifle Club,	416
Mare Island, Calif.	
2. Shawano Rifle Club,	255
Shawano, Wis.	
3. Centennial Junior Rifle Club,	206
Chicago, Ill.	
4. Victory Rifle Club,	199
Butler, Pa.	
5. Dayton Power & Light Rifle Club,	194
Dayton, Ohio	
6. Camp Fire Rifle Club,	179
New York, N. Y.	
7. Hoosier Rifle Club,	123
Indianapolis, Ind.	
8. Sioux Valley Rifle Club,	120
Akron, Iowa	
9. Gary Railways Rifle Club,	112
Gary, Ind.	
10. Montpelier Rifle and Revolver Club,	105
Montpelier, Idaho	
11. Oilfield Rifle Club,	104
Kevin, Mont.	
12. Tacoma National Rifle and Revolver Club,	103
Tacoma, Wash.	
13. Palo Alto Rod and Gun Club,	91½
Palo Alto, Calif.	
14. Burbank Rifle and Revolver Club,	89½
Burbank, Calif.	
15. Lake Region Rifle Club,	87
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	



These attractive trophies, among others, are competed for each year by members of the Elgin (Illinois) Rifle Club



(A Unit of the National Rifle Association devoted to teaching every boy and girl in America the safe and accurate handling of the rifle.)

Conducted by H. H. Goebel

Second Series Biweekly Team Matches Under Way on January 10

THE continued interest on the part of affiliated Junior clubs in the biweekly plan of team matches is making the first series of five matches for the 1930-31 season the most successful conducted. The entries, numbering 65 teams in the prone section and 16 teams in the expert section of two-position firing, prone and standing, are represented by twenty States, Alaska, and the District of Columbia. These teams are fighting it out in their respective divisions according to their team's shooting strength for the national trophies distributed to the three high places in each division.

After a brief intermission during the holiday period, the second series of five biweekly team matches will be under way with the first match arranged the week ending January 10. Teams entered and classified in the first series will continue to fire in their respective division in the second series, but teams making entry for the first time will be classified according to their five-man-team score in the first match of the series fired. Conducting these matches in short series by divisions of five matches each, late-comers have an even chance of carrying off one or more of the championships and stand a good chance of placing in the finals.

All teams are obliged to make entries for the second series of matches, and these should be in the mails early with the entry fee of \$1 per team, so that all teams may have their official targets for the full series well in advance of the opening match. Each match is fired on schedule and returns are made within five days after the closing date for each match. Care should be taken to see that only officially stamped targets for a particular week's ending are used in each event scheduled. An announcement and the publication of an official bulletin listing the many entrants with their respective scores, standing, and points will be made soon after the completion of each match.

Affiliated Junior clubs in good standing may enter several teams in either the prone, and prone and standing sections of these matches, but no one member may fire on more than one team in each section. The prone match teams consist of ten competitors, the five high scores counting for team total. In the

position matches seven members make up a team, the five high total scores counting for team total.

Classifying the teams by divisions, the A group consists of teams making five-man-team scores of 480 or better out of a possible 500. The B Division consists of team scores ranging from 455 through 479, and the C Division of teams submitting scores below 455. By this arrangement, teams are at all times competing with teams of a like shooting strength, and they are encouraged to advance to a higher classification. When a team's score warrants a change, they are automatically entered for higher classification, but at no time is a team lowered in classification. In the position or Expert section, there are no classifications. All teams compete for standing according to their scores.

The point system offers the incentive for better team scores. In the A Division, the ten high teams in each match receive points according to standing in multiples of 30 to 300. In the B Division, the points for the ten leading teams in each match are in multiples of 20 to 200, and in the C Division from 10 on to 100. In the Expert section, points in multiples of from 10 to 100 are also given the ten high teams. It frequently happens that two or more teams in a Division have the same five-man team score, and in such cases they are given a like number of credits or points. At the conclusion of the series of five matches, the three highest teams in each division are awarded appropriate trophies. In the Expert Division but one trophy is awarded the team having the highest total of points. The complete schedule of matches to be fired with closing dates for return follows:

Matches Week Ending—

January 10
January 24
February 7
February 21
March 7

Returns Due in Washington—

January 15
January 29
February 12
February 26
March 12

JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP AND CLUB AFFILIATION EXPIRE DECEMBER 31

INDIVIDUALS and clubs affiliating with the National Rifle Association Junior Rifle Corps are eligible to compete in the complete program of J. R. C. events during the calendar year. All affiliations, therefore, expire on December 31, and those members and clubs failing to reaffiliate on or before that date are no longer counted as active members and clubs. Being transferred to the inactive list, they will no longer be eligible to compete in the advanced stages of individual marksmanship for decorations or in the schedule of competitive individual and team matches to be fired in January. Subscriptions to the *Junior News* for members and medal winners, and to the *RIFLEMAN* for adult leaders and instructors, will also cease.

To avoid any possible break or interruption in program, individuals and clubs have been advised by special letter to reaffiliate and reorganize promptly. Many of our members and clubs have heeded the advice, but still a good portion of our membership is to be heard from.

There are any number of distinct advantages to organized affiliation. Active members competing as individuals or team members are held in constant contact with the affairs of the Corps. Through the medium of the *News* mailed monthly, they are advised of changes and additions to the program, new developments and accomplishments occurring daily, of programmed local and national matches, and of the results of individual and competitive firing. Special articles of an instructive nature are published from time to time, as well as experiences of successful leaders in carrying on this work.

Club members, too, receive these mailings when listed on file as medal winners. They will continue to receive this publication during 1931, provided their club is in good standing. They must, however, notify National Headquarters that they are members of a re-affiliated club, so that their medal records may be transferred to the 1931 active file. Club members neglecting to write in will naturally forfeit their *News*.

Bearing in mind the object of the Junior Rifle Corps to teach every boy and girl in America the safe and accurate handling of the rifle, your organization is counting on your continued co-operation and effort in

(Continued on page 34)

Just a Word to the Juniors

By H. W. McBRIDE

SO MANY of the younger shooters who talk to me are very much disturbed because of the fact that they can not emulate the marvelous performances of the heroes (?) in the stories they read and the pictures they see upon the screen. And that is not all of it. Many of the older heads are worrying themselves sick and writing letters to the papers about the same matter—a matter that was old before Cæsar decided that "*Gallia est divisa en partes tres.*"

Don't worry, boys. As you go along through life, you will learn that all stories of individual prowess keep on growing, just as the trees keep growing. There is probably no help for it. Exaggeration is one of the commonest of human failings. We all know how the fisherman has long been credited with being one of the most consistent liars in the world; but, as both a fisherman and a soldier, I contend that the average soldier can outlie the best fisherman who ever wet a line.

But even the soldier, good as he is, can never compete with the people who write a lot of so-called "Western stories" which appear in all the popular magazines. I am inclined to believe that they achieve the absolute limit when it comes to prevarication.

Wait a minute, though—I almost forgot the pictures. Guess I'll have to take back all I said. Just look at the wild and wooly pictures, all you fishermen, soldiers, and others. You are licked before you start. I have known the West only since 1893, but during that time have ranged all the way from the Mexican border to Canada—not just once, but many times—and all I can say is that the *real* West never was like that. Tough? Yes; plenty tough in spots. But the actors in the real performances did not dress or act like those shown on the screen. The real cowboy, in the days when there were cowboys, wore a serviceable working outfit: usually a pair of denim overalls, stuck into boots that probably cost him twice the price of his horse, any old kind of a shirt, and a vest. In certain sections he would wear chaps. His hat and saddle depended upon his financial standing at the time. If he happened to be flush, he might have two or three hundred dollars worth of silver trappings on his saddle; and, as to the hat, if it were anywhere South of Trinidad he might wear a Mexican sombrero with plenty of silver hung around the brim. Anywhere else, he probably wore one of John B. Stetson's stiff-brimmed hats, something like the regulation army hat or that of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The big two- or three-gallon hats of the present generation were unknown in my earlier experience, and I am of the opinion that they are a product of the movies and the mail-order houses. I know that I rode from the XIT ranch, in Texas, to Miles City, Mont., in 1893, and I never saw any such bonnet as is worn by the

professional cowboys of the screen and rodeos of today.

Of course, styles do change. That's all right; but when they dress up their actors in such togs to illustrate a yarn that is supposed to depict things as they were thirty or forty years ago—well, I just want to rise up in meeting and bawl them out.

But we are getting out of line. We started in to say something about the shooters—and the liars appertaining thereto. I have not the inclination to write, nor the editor the space to print, the stories in detail; but I will just refer the young and discouraged shooters to a few of the outstanding and well-advertised achievements of some old-timers as recorded in history and otherwise.

First, get out your Homer's "Illiad," as translated by Pope, and read about what Young Merion did to the pigeon. If you are not familiar with the story, it may take you quite a while to locate it—but that will do you no harm. It was during the festivities in connection with the funeral of Achilles' friend—what's his name? (I've forgotten it myself.)

Well, anyway, the bird was tethered with a cord, at the top of a pole, and just see what that young fellow did: He cut the cord with his first arrow, and, when the bird started to fly away, he nonchalantly launched another arrow which speared the pigeon, right through the wishbone!

Next: take a look in the family Bible and read how the boy who was tending sheep away out there on the Judean hills just picked up a few smooth pebbles and socked one into the head of the great Goliath. I'd call that good shooting.

We'll have to skip a few and come down to William Tell. Hardly necessary to more than mention that one—you all know the rest.

There's another good bow-and-arrow story—the English long-bow, this time—in Conan Doyle's "White Company," but our time and space are getting short, so we'll cut across lots and just mention "Natty Bumppo." (You will have to dig up Cooper's "Leatherstocking" for that.) In my humble opinion, with what I know of rifles, this is just about the best of the lot. I've shot at a few spuds—pardon: I should have said potatoes—but, even with modern, accurate rifles, I never hope to equal or even approach the marvelous shooting of those fellows.

We might just as well climb down out of the clouds right here. Those of us who use modern firearms, and watch our contemporaries shoot them, should be pretty well able to judge all the possibilities—and probabilities. We read of people who can shoot off any particular finger of an enemy—day or night—coming or going. Or the ones who always shoot their victims through the right arm or shoulder (that seems to be the favorite place), and we see 'em do it, too—in the pictures.

But never mind. You can take it from me, and I have been ranging this Western country for a long time—not to mention quite a lot of war shooting—that if you can shoot as well as the best of your immediate companions, you will be quite good enough. Don't worry about the yarns you may read or the stories you hear about someone long dead. Just go out to beat the living ones. If you can do that, you may rest assured that you are as good as the best in the world; and it is quite within the range of probabilities that your fame will go down to posterity with all the exaggerations that have featured the older ones.

SECOND SERIES BIWEEKLY TEAM MATCHES

(Continued from page 33)

building for 1931. If you as a member of the Corps have not already reaffiliated, write your name, age, and address on a piece of paper and mail it in to National Headquarters with your 25 cents reaffiliation fee now. You will then receive a new rule book and membership button. Then, see if you can't interest your friends in this Junior work. You know there is a whole lot more satisfaction in working along with others for qualification and in the matches than there is in shooting alone by yourself. As a suggestion, a Junior membership in the N. R. A. would make a very fine Christmas gift for them.

Those of you who are members of a club might also consider annual membership in order to take complete advantage of the J. R. C. program. See your instructor and learn whether the club has been reorganized for 1931. If not, help him reorganize, so that you and your friends can continue along qualifying for Junior decorations and in the many team matches during the coming year.

Rifleman of the Tunnel Mill Reservation, George Rogers Clark Area Boy Scouts, of New Albany, Ind., outshot all competitors in the first annual Inter-Council Rifle Match among the southern Indiana Boy Scout Councils. The event was held on their own range and was well represented by neighboring teams, including the Hoosier Hills Area or Camp Louis Ernst, Lost River Area, or Camp Bedford affiliated with the Junior Rifle Corps, and White River Area Council of Camp Bender, Ind.

Fifteen shots in the prone position were fired by each competitor over the range distance of 50 feet. Officers of the local American Legion Posts acted as the witnesses, presenting a leather trophy to the winning council. The three high-point men, all of whom hold Sharpshooter medals or above in the N. R. A. Junior Rifle Corps, were Thomas Carroll, of George Rogers Clark Area, Robert Brown, his team mate, and George Atkisson, of Lost River Area. Richard Potts of the winning team came in fourth.

INDIVIDUAL JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS FIRED IN JANUARY

IN THE next month, individual and club members of the Corps will be put to the test in determining the Scholastic Champion, Military School Champion, and the Gallery Champion. The Scholastic Championship is confined to members attending schools of the high or preparatory grade. The Individual Military School Championship is open to members attending Military Schools, while the Individual Junior Gallery Championship, to be fired in four positions, is open to all.

The entry fee in each of these events is but 25 cents, and entries close January 1. The targets may be completed any time during the month, but returns are due at National Headquarters not later than February 1.

The standard 6-bull targets were formerly distributed for use in these matches. The new 5-bull targets have now been adopted, there being no change in the dimensions of the scoring rings and the sighting black. The only difference is in the number of bull's-eyes on the target card, there being five now instead of six as formerly. Before commencing a record score, competitors may fire as many sighting shots as they wish, but all such sightings must be taken on practice targets. All shots fired on a record target will be considered in scoring the target.

INDIVIDUAL SCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONSHIP

Open to.—Any student who is a member of the N. R. A., the N. R. A. J. R. C., or of an affiliated club, attending a school of the high or preparatory grade, except Military Schools.

Conditions.—40 shots prone, fired in four strings of 10 record shots each.

Entrance fee.—25 cents.

Prizes.—To the winner, the title "Inter-scholastic Gallery Rifle Champion," the Gooding trophy, and a silver medal; second to tenth places, bronze medals. Percentage medals.

Entries close.—January 1.

Targets in Washington.—Not later than February 1, 1931.

N. R. A. INDIVIDUAL MILITARY SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP

Conditions.—Three stages. An entire stage must be completed in one day. A stage will consist of two strings of 10 shots for record fired in the following order: First stage, one string prone, one sitting; second stage, one string prone, one kneeling; third stage, one string prone, one standing.

Entrance fee.—25 cents.

Prizes.—To the winner, the title "Military School Gallery Rifle Champion, year," and a silver medal; second to tenth, bronze medals. Percentage medals.

Entries close.—January 1.

Targets in Washington.—Not later than February 1, 1931.

INDIVIDUAL JUNIOR GALLERY CHAMPIONSHIP

Open to.—Individual and club members in good standing in the N. R. A. J. R. C.

Conditions.—Four stages. A stage will con-

sist of one string each of 10 shots for record fired in the following order: First stage, one string prone; second stage, one string sitting; third stage, one string kneeling; fourth stage, one string standing.

Prizes.—To the winner the title "Individual Junior Gallery Champion, 1931," and a silver medal; second to fifth places, bronze medals.

Entries close.—January 1.

Targets in Washington.—Not later than February 1, 1931.

EXPERTS AND DISTINGUISHED RIFLEMEN

IT HAS been a great pleasure in going over the daily reports for individual qualifications to note the uniform improvement in scores as members gradually advance through the various stages of individual achievement. Starting out, shots are pretty well scattered over the target cards and the scores barely qualify for Pro-Marksman. With the program of incentives in the form of diplomas, medals, and pins, it does not take long for these members to group their shots, placing them well in the black for higher individual standing.

One point of interest in this connection is that the majority of our rapidly advancing riflemen are affiliated with a local shooting club and take an active part in the regular program of match events. Many of them are officers in the clubs. It is a known fact that members advance much more rapidly when they are associated with local organizations, for generally their range facilities are better, they have the use of club equipment, which in some cases is better than that owned personally, and they are provided with a more complete program of individual and interclub competitions. They learn through their own mistakes and mistakes of others and get the benefit of direct coaching from their instructors. The spirit established in a live growing local organization of this type is also a great factor toward maintaining the patience and stick-to-it-tive-ness necessary in order to complete the final stages of Expert and Distinguished Riflemen.

So we say to those who have started in on the course and slowed up temporarily, interest your friends in this constructive program of rifle-shooting and organize with an adult leader in charge. You, too, can reap the benefits of a properly organized and supervised program and make your mark as a Junior Rifleman.

The following have qualified as Experts and Distinguished Riflemen during the past month:

EXPERT RIFLEMEN

William Blackstad, Chicago, Ill.
Walter Lane, Kansas City, Mo.
E. May, Chicago, Ill.
C. R. McBride, Boonville, Mo.
Roger Benant, Forest Hills, N. Y.
M. L. Barrett, St. Louis, Mo.

DISTINGUISHED RIFLEMEN

Jack Logan, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Thomas D. Bryant, Madera, Calif.

BIWEEKLY TEAM MATCHES

FORTY-FIVE teams completed the first of the five scheduled biweekly team matches in the first series for placement in divisions. Headed by the boys' team of Western High School, Washington, D. C., with a team score of 497 x 500, seven teams placed in the A Group with scores of 480 or better. Warren Harding High School, of Bridgeport, Conn., came second with 493, followed by Richmond Hill High School, of Richmond Hill, Long Island, N. Y., with 485.

In the B Group thirteen teams placed with scores ranging from 455 to 477. Evanston Township High School, of Evanston, Ill., was on top with a score of 477. The Canon City High School Girls' Team, of Canon City, Colo., came second with 476, and Turlock Union High School, of Turlock, Calif., third with 475.

In the C Group, consisting of twenty-five teams, the scores ranged from 379 to 451. Following Central High School, of St. Paul, Minn., the first team of the Owensboro High School, of Owensboro, Ky., and Wilby High School, of Waterbury, Conn., were tied for second place with scores of 450. Morgan Park High School, of Chicago, Ill., came third with 449.

The ten high teams in each division are allotted points for standing. In the A Group the high teams receive points in multiples of 30 to 300. In the B Group the ten high teams receive points in multiples of 20 to 200, and in the C Group in multiples of 10 to 100.

In the Expert, or two-position—prone and standing—division, fourteen teams completed returns. The first team of the Kemper Military School, of Boonville, Mo., with a five-man-team score of 863, easily took first honors. Malden High School, of Malden, Mass., placed second with 826, followed by the Evanston Township High School, of Evanston, Ill., with a score of 816. The ten high teams in this group also receive points according to their standing in multiples of 10 up to 100.

The opening match was not without its possibilities, as four members submitted perfect prone scores. Western High School had two possibilities, made by William Collins and Robert Glass. Warren Harding High School and Turlock High School, of Turlock, Calif., had one apiece, made by Russell Johnston and Donald Cook.

In the second match there were many changes in standing. Warren Harding High edged up to a tie with Western High with scores of 496 to lead the A Group. Middletown High School, of Middletown, Conn., came up several notches to second place with a score of 490, the Boys' Team of the Canon City High School following with 488.

The Canon City High Girls' Rifle Team easily led the B Group with the team score of 488, advancing them into the select group of A Division teams, for the third match. Their score by the way ties that made by the Boys' Team. Deerfield Shields High School, of Highland Park, Ill., was next with a score of 479, just one point under the

mark for an A Division rating. Evanston Township High, of Evanston, Ill., and Iowa City High, of Iowa City, Iowa, tied for third place with scores of 478.

Four teams, led by Wilby High School, of Waterbury, Conn., with a score of 470, submitted B Division rating scores, classifying them in the third match in the advanced group. Lewis and Clark High School's first team, of Spokane, Wash., placed second with 461, followed by the first team of the Owensboro High School with a score of 459 and the New Trier High School's second team, of Winnetka, Ill., with 456.

The standing of the leaders in the Expert group remained the same as in the first match, the first team of the Kemper Military School, of Boonville, Mo., taking first place with a score of 877, Malden High School again placing second with 844. Centennial High School moved up into third place with a score of 841.

Three more possible scores were turned in for this match. William Collins, of Western High School, came through with a perfect score for the second time. James Smith, of Warren Harding High School, had a possible score, as well as Thora Lister, of the Canon City High School Girls' Team. The complete scores for the second match with points for standing in respective divisions, also the total points for both matches, follow:

BULLETIN NO. 2—PRONE DIVISION

DIVISION A (480-500)

	Score	Points	Total Pts.
1. Warren Harding High School, Bridgeport, Conn.	496	300	570
2. Western High School, Washington, D. C.	496	300	600
3. Middletown High School, Middletown, Conn.	490	270	480
4. Canon City High Boys, Canon City, Colo.	488	240	390
5. Fresno High School, Fresno, Calif.	486	210	390
6. Blodgett Voca. High, 1st, Syracuse, N. Y.	485	180	360
7. Richmond Hill High, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.	478	150	390

DIVISION B (455-479)

	Score	Points	Total Pts.
1. Canon City High Girls,* Canon City, Colo.	488	200	380
2. Deerfield Shields High, Highland Park, Ill.	479	180	180
3. Evanston Township High, Evanston, Ill.	478	160	360
4. Iowa City High School, Iowa City, Iowa	478	160	280
5. Malden High School 1st, Malden, Mass.	477	140	180
6. Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.	475	120	120
7. Turlock Union High, Turlock, Calif.	474	100	260
8. Cameron Junior Rifle Club, Alexandria, Va.	471	80	160
9. Blodgett Voca. High, 2nd, Syracuse, N. Y.	468	60	100
10. New Trier High 1st, Winnetka, Ill.	468	60	120
11. Bonita Union High, La Verne, Calif.	465	40	100
12. Logan County High School, Sterling, Colo.	465	40	140
13. Y. M. C. A., 1st, South Bend, Ind.	462	20	160
14. Lincoln High School, Tacoma, Wash.	460	...	...
15. Kingswood School, West Hartford, Conn.	456	...	20
16. Upper Darby High, Upper Darby, Pa.	456	...	...

* A Division team for match of November 8.

DIVISION C (BELOW 455)

	Score	Points	Total Pts.
1. Wilby High School,* Waterbury, Conn.	470	100	190
2. Lewis and Clark High, 1st, Spokane, Wash.	461	90	160
3. Owensboro High, 1st,* Owensboro, Ky.	459	80	170

4. New Trier High, 2nd,* Winnetka, Ill.	456	70	140
5. Malden High 2nd Team, Malden, Mass.	454	60	110
6. Moline Junior Rifle Club, Moline, Ill.	454	60	60
7. Central High School, Newark, N. J.	453	50	50
8. Malden High School, 3rd, Malden, Mass.	453	50	100
9. Central High School, St. Paul, Minn.	451	40	140
10. Germantown High, Germantown, Pa.	451	40	50
11. Y. M. C. A., 2nd, South Bend, Ind.	448	30	50
12. Beloit Amer. Leg. Jr. Club, Beloit, Wis.	447	20	80
13. Morgan Park High, Chicago, Ill.	444	10	90
14. Blodgett Voca. High, 3rd, Syracuse, N. Y.	437	...	30
15. Lewis and Clark High, Spokane, Wash.	432	...	...
16. Troop K, B. S. A. Rifle Club, Lock Haven, Pa.	430	...	...
17. Arcadia High, Arcadia, Ind.	425	...	...
18. Bronxville High, Bronxville, N. Y.	424	...	...
19. Cony High School, Augusta, Me.	424	...	...
20. Dundee High, Dundee, Ill.	424	...	...
21. Boy Scout Rifle Club, Beverly, Mass.	421	...	...
22. Bad Axe High, Bad Axe, Mich.	412	...	...
23. Logan High, Cong. R. C., San Diego, Calif.	409	...	...
24. Manistee High School, Manistee, Mich.	403	...	...
25. Owensboro High, Owensboro, Ky.	390	...	...
26. Rising Sun Rifle Club, Kohler, Wis.	372	...	...
27. Y. M. C. A., 3rd, South Bend, Ind.	367	...	...

* B Division teams for match of November 8.

EXPERT MATCHES—2 POSITION

	Score	Points	Total Pts.
1. Kemper Mil. School, 1st, Boonville, Mo.	877	100	200
2. Malden High School, Malden, Mass.	844	90	180
3. Centennial Junior Rifle Club, Chicago, Ill.	841	80	150
4. Grover Cleveland High, St. Louis, Mo.	837	70	130
5. Evanston Township High, Evanston, Ill.	805	60	140
6. Kemper Mil. School, 2nd, Boonville, Mo.	796	50	80
7. Lewis and Clark High, Spokane, Wash.	783	40	80
8. Central High Girls, Washington, D. C.	758	30	80
9. Kemper Mil. School, 3rd, Boonville, Mo.	755	20	30
10. Bonita Union High, La Verne, Calif.	750	10	30
11. Francis W. Runge R. C., Evanston, Ill.	698	...	...
12. Boy Scout Rifle Club, Beverly, Mass.	606	...	...

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of N. R. A. JUNIOR RIFLE CORPS NEWS, published monthly at Washington, D. C., for October 1, 1930. City of Washington, District of Columbia, sa: Before me, a Notary Public in and for the District aforesaid, personally appeared Herbert H. Goebel, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of the N. R. A. JUNIOR RIFLE CORPS NEWS, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, National Rifle Association of America, Washington, D. C.
Editor, Herbert H. Goebel, 816 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.
Managing Editor, None.
Business Managers, Executive Committee, National Rifle Association of America.

2. That the owners are: Hon. Benedict Crowell, Cleveland, Ohio, president; Maj. Gen. F. C. Almy, Washington, D. C., first vice president; Col. G. A. Fraser, Bismark, N. Dak., second vice president; Karl T. Frederick, New York City, N. Y., third vice president; Brig. Gen. M. A. Reckord, Baltimore, executive vice president; C. B. Lister, Washington, D. C., secretary-treasurer.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases, where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is: (This information is required from daily publications only.)

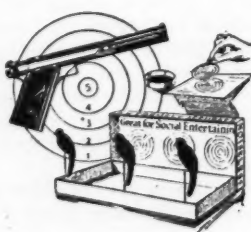
H. H. GOEBEL,
Manager and Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of October, 1930.

HELEN A. LOSANO,
Notary Public.

(Seal) My commission expires Sept. 10, 1933.

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS



BULL'S-EYE PISTOL
Extra pound of shot . \$2.70

Radiator Emblems .. \$1.50
N. R. A. Auto Signal . \$5.50

LEATHER BILL FOLDS
Hand Tooled \$6.00
Stamped \$3.00

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N. R. A. SERVICE CO., Inc.

816 BARR BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.



Conducted by E. F. Mitchell

The Langrish Limbless Police Target

INTRODUCED in the Police Matches at Camp Perry this year, the Langrish Limbless Police Target created a lot of favorable comment among the police officers entering this match. This target was designed by Capt. E. J. Langrish, of the Hartford (Conn.) Police Department, and has been used in that department for the past eight years in their rapid-fire revolver practice, the officer being required to use the double action of his revolver only, placing one shot in each zone in numerical order; all six shots being fired in about five seconds, the distance being 15 yards.

In designing this police target, Captain Langrish had in mind the fact that in the use of the revolver by police officers two situations arise—first the necessity of shooting to disable the man, and second, the necessity of shooting to kill. The advantage of the Limbless Police Target is that it offers specific points to hit, also making it necessary for the man firing on this target to change his aim quickly, which develops rapidity of fire, as well as proficiency in the rudiments of shooting at a moving target. In other words, this Limbless target, while a stationary target, becomes in effect a moving target.

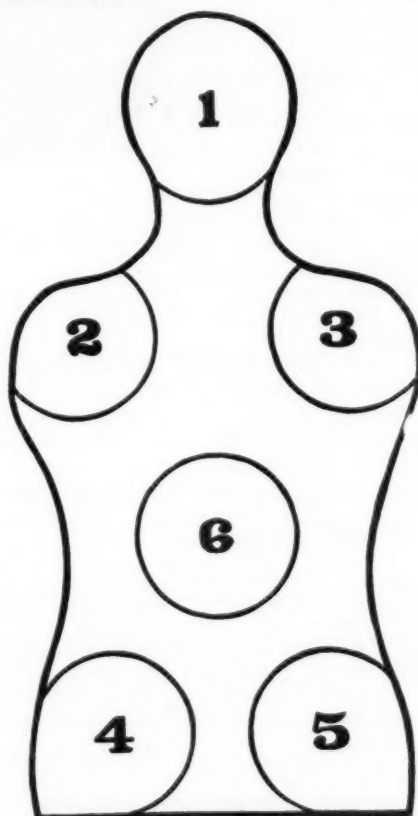
This target has six bull's-eyes, each practically a 7-inch circle, the entire size of the target being 23 x 38 inches. It is the consensus of opinion of the police officers who fired this course at Perry that the intermittent use of this target in police training will serve to keep alive the interest of the officers. It is readily agreed by all teachers of marksmanship that the interest of their pupils is deadened by the monotony of constantly shooting at a bull's-eye target, and they appreciate the necessity of making work as fascinating as possible if interest is to be maintained and efficiency increased.

Knowing how to shoot is a very important part of any officer's accomplishment, but it is equally important for the officer to know when and when not to shoot, as well as where to hit. For instance, if the man is to be disabled, a shot in the shoulder will smash the bone and render the arm useless, which would prevent the prisoner from either shooting or stabbing an officer, but if he wants to stop a running man, a shot in either hip will effectually stop him.

The use of this target also will give the officer confidence in shooting at moving tar-

gets, and will practically eliminate the likelihood of a stray shot.

An officer should never fire his revolver on the street unless the space between him and the target is clear, and unless he knows he can hit what he is aiming at. He should never fire a shot at any object while running himself; always he *must stop* before taking aim. A police officer is endangering the lives of everyone on the street if this precaution is not taken.



Langrish limbless target

EVANSTON POLICE SPONSOR REVOLVER CLUB

IN EVANSTON, ILL., that University suburb to the north of Chicago, there has been organized a Business Men's and Women's Pistol Club.

According to James G. Barber, a justice of the peace in Evanston, several of the merchants of that city decided it would be a splendid idea, if it were possible, to have a revolver club in the city. So they took the matter up with the Chief of Police, William O. Freeman, and not only secured his enthusiastic assistance and co-operation, but also that of Mayor Charles H. Bartlett.

Within a few hours after the first announcement was in the newspapers, requests for membership in the club started pouring in, but according to Mr. Barber, who was authorized to head up this club until the election of officers, all applications have not been accepted, but at the present time there are 150 members, all of the very highest type men and women of that community.

There have been about 40 new guns purchased, all of them being .38-caliber Colt revolvers.

The club has not been organized with the idea of having a lot of men and women carrying guns around the streets looking for trouble, but it has been organized with the idea of having the citizens and merchants of Evanston trained in the handling of firearms indoors, as well as out, so that when the necessity arises, they will at least have an equal chance with the transgressor. And should an emergency arise, there would be a source upon which the Evanston Police Department could call for assistance.

All members will be given instructions in the handling of revolvers, and will meet not less than three times a week on the official police range, where instructions from the police instructors will be received.

It is interesting to note that already in this organization there are a number of N. R. A. members.

The writer believes that the action in Evanston is a step in the right direction, and Mayor Bartlett and Chief of Police Freeman are to be complimented and congratulated for having backed up the business men and women of Evanston in the organizing of this revolver club, also for permitting them to use the police range and receive the benefit of police instruction in the handling of firearms.

WILMINGTON POLICE ARE ATTENDING SCHOOL

THE Directors of the Department of Public Safety of Wilmington, Del., believe in cashing in on their investment, and have therefore approved the recommendations of Superintendent George Black for the establishment of a school of instruction.

Superintendent Black states that the plans for the school were the outgrowth of the splendid training that the officers who attended Camp Perry had received in the Police School conducted at the National Matches.

Sergt. T. H. Saunders has been selected to act as head instructor, and he will be assisted by Sergeant Wadman, Detective Kemp-ski, and Patrolmen Riale and Paynter. These officers were also present at Camp Perry this year with Sergeant Saunders.

Delaware and Hudson Railroad Maintain Police Revolver Team

By E. F. MITCHELL

RECENTLY the *Post-Star* of Glen Falls, N. Y., contained an editorial entitled "Importance of Railroad Police Pistol Teams," and started their editorial with the following question: "Why should a railroad police department devote the time and expense necessary to maintain a first-class pistol and rifle team?"

They answered this question by quoting from a story contained in the *Delaware & Hudson Railroad Bulletin* as follows: "There are two reasons for pistol practice, the first and perhaps the most important of which, is the respect instilled in the minds of criminals. If the lawbreakers know that the railroad's property is protected by a force of men who can use a weapon with telling effect if necessary, they are going to find other fields for their activities. Moreover, there is probably no class of men who have more respect for good marksmen than the criminally minded element. They know that when they are ordered to stop by such an officer it is little short of suicide to refuse. Furthermore, so large a percentage of the criminals arrested by railway police officers are sent to prison that they know that railroad robberies do not pay. This accounts for the fact that many of the gangs which once raided freight cars in our yards no longer molest railroad property. Of equal importance is the second reason for encouraging marksmanship. It teaches the officer how to handle a gun safely. A pistol in the hand of a man who does not know how to use it may cause the serious injury or death of innocent bystanders in the event that the officer has to shoot to stop a lawbreaker. Through the incessant practice necessary to attain a high degree of accuracy with a rifle or pistol, the policeman becomes thoroughly familiar with the weapon. That this end is being accomplished on the Delaware & Hudson is indicated by the Police Department team's victories in competitive matches."

The Delaware & Hudson Co. Police Department require their 120 men to fire over a prescribed course once each month, and whenever they find that certain of the officers become particularly proficient with the revolver they are immediately considered as potential candidates for the Delaware & Hudson Police Revolver Team, and are then placed on one of the scrub teams, and permitted to fire the Camp Perry National Pistol Course, and are engaged as frequently as possible in competition with the first team. Whenever a member of the scrub team becomes proficient to the extent that he is shooting better than a member of the regular team, this officer is given the opportunity to replace that man on the regular team, ac-

cording to Maj. F. A. Thiessen, Chief of the Delaware & Hudson Police, who states that "they inject the element of competition to keep their men on their toes and inspire them to become expert shots."

It is interesting to know that this department is scattered from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on the south, to Rouses Point, N. Y., on the north, and that pistol ranges are available at all the important stations between these two points, where the men of the various divisions gather monthly, and in many instances oftener, for practice.

It is mandatory, as the reader will note from the following General Orders, that revolver practice be held:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6 November 1, 1928.

1. General Order No. 3, March 23, 1927, is rescinded.

2. All Police Officers of this department will practice shooting with the regulation revolver each month.

3. Course to be fired:

STAGE NO. 1

5 shots at 25 yards, slow fire, Standard American 50-yard target, 9 and 10 ring (only) black.

STAGE NO. 2

5 shots at 10 yards, revolver in holster, double action. At command "fire" draw and fire, 2 shots with right hand and 3 shots with left hand. Aim center of Silhouette Target. Time from command "fire." Killing zone to count.

STAGE NO. 3

5 shots at 10 feet, revolver in holster, double action. At command "fire" draw and fire:

2 shots to center of body, killing zone to count.

2 shots at head, killing zone to count.

1 shot at right arm, disabling zone to count.

Time from command "fire."



Delaware & Hudson Railroad Police Team

STAGE NO. 4

5 shots at 10 yards, revolver in holster, double action. Shots to be placed in any part of the silhouette target. Shooter takes his position in front of target, gun loaded, and in holster, hands at side, standing in natural position. At command "fire" shooter will draw his revolver and fire five shots.

The object of this stage is to combine rapidity of draw from holster with rapidity and accuracy in placing his shots.

Time from command "fire."

STAGE NO. 5

5 shots, stand at 25 yards, revolver in holster. At command "fire" draw and run to 15 yards, carrying revolver safely (finger out of the trigger guard, elbow at side, arm pointing straight ahead). Killing zone to count. Fire three shots, using both hands to hold revolver; then drop to prone position and fire two shots, using both hands to hold revolver. All double action.

Time from command "fire."

4. All stages may be fired in one period or in various periods during the month, but all stages must be fired in each and every month.

5. Target, Colt's silhouette.

6. Each captain will supervise the shooting

(Continued on page 39)

HARTFORD NEWSPAPER ENTHUSIASTIC OVER NEW PISTOL BOOK BY "FITZ"

UPON receiving our first copy of a new pistol book by J. H. FitzGerald, of Colt's, we had intended to write a review of the book for these columns. Mr. FitzGerald is noted throughout the country as a technical expert on handguns, a past master in their use, and an able instructor in all phases of pistol-shooting, especially in practical gun-fighting methods to be employed in dealing with an armed crook; and we had awaited the appearance of the book with impatience.

There has recently come to our attention a review of this book published in the *Hartford Daily Courant* which takes up nearly a full column; and because this review is so good, and also as a token of appreciation for a newspaper's having given that much space to the right side of the pistol argument, we are reprinting herewith in part the *Courant* review instead of our own. We wish that space permitted our reprinting the review in its entirety. The new book is 5 x 8 inches, has 419 pages, is splendidly illustrated, and sells for \$4.

Says the *Hartford Daily Courant*:

"J. Henry FitzGerald, of 48 Annawan Street, heretofore known to Hartford as one of America's most noted marksmen, as an expert witness in the courts on revolvers, pistols, and their uses and effects, as inspector of guns at Colt's, and as a man who has made an enthusiastic hobby of his business, now is about to appear in a new rôle. In addition to being a ballistic expert and crack shot Mr. FitzGerald will soon be known as an author who shoots as straight and as forcefully with his pen as he does with the New Service .45 revolver. He has written a book entitled "Shooting," and the sixty-four sections into which the text is divided all settle well in the center of each subject. In other words, the book is a bull's-eye; by far the best thing that has been written on the subject of revolvers, pistols, and their uses for pleasure and business. A considerable number of books have been written on this subject heretofore, some nicely bound and well illustrated. But into this volume by Mr. FitzGerald has gone the fruit of more than 35 years of enthusiastic experience, widely varied.

It is a book beautifully printed, bound to last out rough usage, and illustrated with scores of valuable photographs to explain the handling of a gun, whether the gun is in one's own hands or the hands of a dangerous criminal.

"Mr. FitzGerald never leaves the reader in doubt as to what are his conclusions, opinions, personal preferences, and advice.

"This is a book which ought to be in the possession of every officer of the law, every person who is supposed to be guarding money and valuables in a bank, on a truck, or railroad train, and in the hands of thousands who take pleasure in the possession of a revolver or automatic and ought to know as

much as possible about its proper use for defense at home or pleasure on the target range or in the woods. Widely sold, this volume would do more to make the business of being a gunman unhealthy, than all the investigations of the crime commissions added together.

"While there is all necessary technical information within the covers, it is served out as a natural part of the running fire of valuable anecdote and experience. It is a 'thriller' for men who like guns or need them, and the chances are that when one is through reading he will have only begun. Next day he will be down at the gun store, on the range, or in the woods."



CHRISTMAS

with its joy and good will—why not extend its spirit over the whole year? The fund from the sale of Christmas seals in December will carry help and education against tuberculosis throughout all 1931.

The National, State & Local Tuberculosis Associations of the United States

Buy Christmas Seals Fight Tuberculosis

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

OF THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, published monthly at Washington, D. C., for October 1, 1930.

City of Washington, District of Columbia, ss.: Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the District aforesaid, personally appeared Laurence J. Hathaway, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, National Rifle Association of America, Washington, D. C.
Editor, Laurence J. Hathaway, 816 Barr Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Managing Editor, C. B. Lister, 822 Barr Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Business Managers, Executive Committee, National Rifle Association of America.
2. That the owner is: National Rifle Association of America, Washington, D. C.

No stockholders.
3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security

holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is— (This information is required from daily publications only.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of October, 1930.

(Seal) HELEN A. LOSANO,
Notary Public.
(My commission expires Sept. 10, 1933.)

D. & H. POLICE REVOLVER TEAM

(Continued from page 38)

on his division and submit a report thereof to the Chief of Police, upon the completion of each month's practice.

7. Practice periods and places will be designated by each captain.

8. Ammunition to be furnished by each officer.

9. Method of scoring:

In all stages listed above, except stage 1, scores will be made up on a basis of 1 point deduction for each second used in firing the stage, from the total of these hits as indicated on the silhouette target.

As an illustration, in stage 2, 5 shots which are timed, and which are called, 2 with right hand and 3 with left hand, aimed at center of silhouette target, killing zone only to count. If a man puts in 3 shots in center zone of target and 2 on some other portion of target, the 2 shots would be considered misses and the man would be given a total of 15 minus 1 point for each second used in completing his firing; thus if he used 12 seconds to fire this stage, the deduction from the value of his shots, namely, 15, would be 12 points, leaving his total score as 3.

F. A. THIESSEN, Chief of Police.

Another point of interest is that each year a competitive revolver and rifle match is held, and to the man who attains the highest number of points with both weapons, a silver cup is awarded, this cup being presented by the Vice President and General Manager, Col. James Taber Loree. This event is always held at the New York National Guard range, Rensselaerwyck, N. Y., and the man who wins the cup is allowed to retain same as his personal property, a new cup being given each year.

The entire department is armed with the regulation .38-caliber Colt 6-inch revolver.

It is also interesting to know that there are a number of instructors in the department, all of whom are graduates of the Small-Arms Firing School at Camp Perry, Ohio.

(Continued on page 40)



DIRECTOR CIVILIAN MARKSMANSHIP

Conducted by Lt.-Col. J. M. Coward

ADDRESS: DIRECTOR CIVILIAN MARKSMANSHIP, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.



SUPPLY OF Krag Rifles TEMPORARILY EXHAUSTED AT BENICIA ARSENAL

THE entire supply of Krag rifles, both of regular length and modified (barrel cut to 22 inches), has become exhausted temporarily at Benicia Arsenal, California.

Another supply of Krag rifles is en route to Benicia Arsenal, and arms of this type should be available for shipment from that point in January, 1931.

Members of the National Rifle Association residing in the western part of the United States, desiring to purchase full-length Krag rifles at this time should state at the time the order is forwarded that shipment of rifle from an arsenal in the eastern part of the United States will be satisfactory.

All orders received for full-length and modified Krag rifles, formerly shipped from Benicia Arsenal, are being returned. It is requested that no order for either type of Krag rifle, to be shipped from Benicia Arsenal, be sent to this office until after January 2, 1931.

SUPPLY OF SPRINGFIELD RIFLES, CALIBER .45, EXHAUSTED AT BENICIA

THE supply of Springfield rifles, caliber .45, has become exhausted at Benicia Arsenal. There will be no more rifles of this type available at that arsenal. Those in stock

are stored only at Rock Island, Ill., and Metuchen, N. J., and sold as usual on orders approved by this office.

SUPPLY OF TRAINING REGULATIONS, 150-20, TEMPORARILY EXHAUSTED

THE supply of Training Regulations No. 150-20 (Pistol Marksmanship) has become exhausted. Another supply will be available some time this month, and may be purchased either through this office or from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents a copy.

PACKING CHARGES

THERE is a charge for packing certain rifles, spare parts, ammunition, and ammunition components. Numerous remittances, which are being received in payment for such material, do not include payment of packing charges. This necessitates making request for additional remittance to cover packing charges, thus causing delay in action on the order. See D. C. M. price list for information relative to packing charges. This information will be found under heading above list of different classes of material available for sale through this office to members of the N. R. A. Attention is especially invited to the charge for packing Krag ammunition.

REQUISITIONS

IT IS suggested that secretaries of rifle clubs send in their requisitions for supplies as promptly as possible after the first of the new year. Requisition may be sent in with Annual Return and Annual Report of Firing, if the club so desires. Each requisition will be given attention as soon as the return has been settled, provided the rifle club is in good standing with the N. R. A. Remittances covering rifle club dues should be sent to the National Rifle Association, Barr Building, Farragut Square, Washington, D. C., not to this office.

REGARDING SALES

ORDERS received from Junior members of the N. R. A. must be returned, as this office has authority to approve the sale of arms and other supplies only to individual adult members of the N. R. A.

The sale of arms to rifle clubs can not be approved, nor has this office authority to approve the sale of arms or other material to members of rifle clubs, unless such members are also individual members of the N. R. A.

It does not seem to be entirely understood that this office has no authority to approve the sale of arms or other material to veteran organizations or to members of veteran organizations, except in cases where such members are individual members of the N. R. A.

D. & H. POLICE REVOLVER TEAM

(Continued from page 39)

It is the writer's recollection that in 1924 the Delaware & Hudson entered two four-men police team matches at Camp Perry, finishing sixth and tenth, with scores of 939 and 828, respectively. The next year the two teams were again entered, and finished eighth and eleventh in a field of 16 police teams, with the scores of 990 and 939. There were no matches at Perry in 1926, and the Delaware & Hudson Team did not compete in 1927 or 1928. They again made their appearance at Camp Perry in 1929, entering one team, which finished in eleventh place in the competition with 18 police teams. This year at Camp Perry in the same match there were 20 police teams entered. The Delaware & Hudson Team tied with the Los Angeles Police Team for fifth place with a score of 1,081, which was the best score they have ever made in the Camp Perry matches.

From this story, it will be seen that apparently the Delaware & Hudson regular

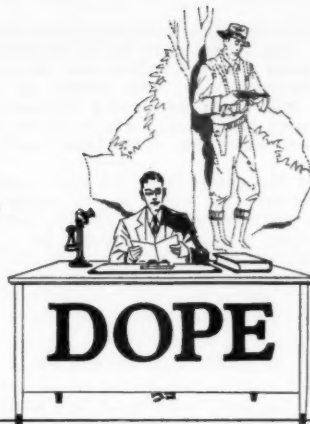
Police Pistol Team is given considerably more practice, and participates in many more matches than most police officers in the average municipal police department.



WINCHESTER 54 N. R. A.

(Continued from page 14)

with Winchester ammunition, with which it has averaged 1 7/8-inch groups at 100 yards, using the telescope sight. With it, I did the experimental work necessary for getting up the table of loads for the .270 cartridge which appears in the "Ideal Handbook," to which table the reader who desires information about various loads is referred. One outstanding feature about this rifle for this cartridge is the surety with which one can make clean kills at very long range with it. It is about as easy to hit an animal at 400 yards with this .270 as it is to hit at 300 with any other rifle. It should prove the finest possible rifle for sheep, goats, and coyotes for this reason. A first-class hunting telescope sight is a great advantage with it, eliminating the small errors of aim that always occur with iron sights when shooting at game.



RIFLES AND BIG-GAME HUNTING: LT.-COL. TOWNSEND WHELEN AND F. C. NESS

SHOTGUNS AND FIELD SHOOTING: CAPT. CHARLES ASKINS

PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS: MAJ. J. S. HATCHER

EVERY CARE IS USED IN COLLECTING DATA FOR QUESTIONS SUBMITTED. BUT NO RESPONSIBILITY IS ASSUMED FOR ANY ACCIDENT WHICH MAY OCCUR.

A Free Service to Target, Big Game and Field Shots — All questions answered directly by mail

Rifles and Various Accessories

By TOWNSEND WHELEN

I HAVE dug up as much dope as time permitted, and the following is a list of items which I most fervently request you to look over and say what you think. Some questions may appear foolish, and undoubtedly they are, but all of us have to start at the start, and I do confess lack of practical experience along this line. I thoroughly appreciate the fact that you must be pretty well fed up on this sort of thing, and therefore ask you to forgive my egotism in bothering you.

My decision as to a rifle is wavering between two—Winchester 54 and the Springfield Sporter with the regular .22 stock, heavy barrel, etc. I am very much inclined toward the latter, although my shooting will never shoot the 54 to pieces. The purpose is varied—target-shooting, shooting big game, such as wild boars, elk, moose, black and gray bear, Mongolian antelope, prairie bustards, geese on lakes and in corn fields, practicing, etc. Deer was mostly shot with my 20-gauge double as a byplay when shooting woodcocks or pheasants, but of course a rifle would be the thing, except I did not have one at that time.

In this regard, is it ordinarily possible to get a close-chambered Sporter, star-gauged, targeted, etc.? What would be the best auxiliary folding leaf rear sight to serve as an addition to the regular Lyman receiver, and how and where should it be mounted? Which one of the Lyman's should be preferred—48, 48C, or the 103? It is thought that the 48 with the extra large elevation capacity is really unnecessary, while disks may come in handy for target- or bird-shooting (sitting on water or trees, of course).

Which ivory bead front sight is best?

Is the Cutts Compensator on the Springfield beneficial, or is it mostly built for "city hunters"?

Which is the best reloading tool to use for .30-40 and the .30-06 interchangeably? I have gone and bought a set of Modern Bond Model B tools and now find that the bullet-sizing die can not be used in the handles, the neck-resizing die being .328 inch resizes the shells way too much even for the jacketed bullets, not even speaking of the alloy bullets; the expanders are .306 inch and .309 inch, both being respectively

too small. The result is that the shells are all very badly strained in the neck. Upon inquiry I found that Modern Bond Co. have no other sizes available which would better fit the cartridges, and ask high prices for special-made auxiliaries; besides, they sent me the B tool when I asked them for the best, and not knowing that they had a new straight-line tool out already. It seems that they are tough on customers. However, I can return them through my dealer and get whatever you recommend.

I have further ordered the Ideal bullet-sizer and lubricator, with .3095-inch and .311-inch dies for plain and gas-check bullets, with various plungers. Is it the best?

In bullet moulds I have ordered the following, which will now have to be adapted to the .30-06 cartridge: Ideal No. 308284, 207-grain, solid-alloy and "lead-soft-point" combination, for heavier shooting; Ideal No. 311413, 169-grain, for medium and small game, short to long distance, also practice; Ideal No. 311359, 109-grain gas-check, for light practice and small-game shooting; Modern Bond No. 311655, 115-grain plain-base, for short range, small loads; Western Copper & Tool Works 172- or 150-grain copper-jacketed, open-point for full-load, big-game shooting.

Do you think that I am just spending money, or my selection is O. K.?

I have a Modern-Bond powder measure. It certainly is a large one, on which cast iron was not spared. After reading catalogues, I began to think that I should have gotten the micrometer-set Ideal measure. Am I wrong?

In regard to components: Which are the best shells for the .30-06—Winchester, Remington, Western, or the Government? Which are the best primers for full and reduced charges? I have bought a thousand of Winchester No. 24, but of course will buy more when told what to get. Lastly, what powders should I lay up a supply of? I was figuring on du Pont Nos. 80, 18, and 17½ (and No. 5 for my .38 Special guns, of which I have a pair), for the .30-06. Here I must say that it is next to impossible to obtain cartridges in China, and one must preferably pack in his own supplies in shape of "makings."

Are the loads given for the .30-06 in the "Ideal Handbook" No. 29 the best? I have not seen any loads for the No. 311359. What would be a good load to start with?

Is the Lyman front-sight ramp a really desirable addition?

In regard to handguns: I have a .38 Special Colt Officers' target model 7.5-inch barrel and the same in the S. & W. 4-inch police gun. After painful speculations I decided to keep the two. I have all the tools (Ideal). In a recent article I noticed Dr. Ed Paine writing about a load of 8 to 10 grains of No. 80 behind a 160-grain bullet giving 1,100 foot-seconds muzzle velocity+. Will this blow up my guns, or is it a feasible load? If so, I certainly am going to use the No. 80 in my Colts.

Which is the best front bead sight (ivory) for the Officers' target model?

What is the name of the best bluing solution on the market?

Can I—and if so, where—buy a set of gun-sling swivels for the Sporter, made along the European lines—noiseless, and one with a barrel band to go through the forearm?—G. N. V.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). The Winchester Model 54 rifle is very nearly equal to the Springfield in accuracy. For sporting purposes, there is really no choice between them. The Springfield, of course, has a very excellent stock. The stock on the Winchester is really so impossible that the rifle must be restocked. The Winchester with a proper stock will weigh about 8 pounds, which is about 1 pound lighter than the regular Springfield Sporter with the regular stock, and about ¼ pound lighter than the refined Springfield Sporter. All of the Sporters are chambered exactly right, all of them are star-gauged, all are targeted, and no Sporter is accepted which does not make 3-inch groups at 200 meters. All of them are equipped with the same Lyman No. 48 sight, which is the best sight for them.

The best ivory bead sight is one with 1/16- or 3/32-inch bead, with the surface of the bead toward the eye flat and perpendicular.

The Cutts Compensator, in my own opinion, is of no advantage whatever on the Springfield rifle.

I have used all makes of reloading tools and find them all equally good, except that I believe a straight-line neck-resizing die

is a decided advantage, and the mouth of the die should be rounded and not straight where the case enters, so it will not scrape. Subject to this, you ought to be able to get just as good tong tools as straight-line tools, and the Bond tools are just as good as any others. I have never yet seen really good lubricated lead or gas-check bullets made without a bullet-sizing and lubricating machine, and I have never seen the bullet-sizing dies of the regular tools do good work.

Ideal bullets Nos. 308284 and 311413 should be used exactly as described in the "Ideal Handbook" with the loads as described. These bullets have been used so much that we know pretty positively that those are the best loads for them. Ideal bullet No. 311359 has not been used at all in .30-06 rifles that I know of. At least, it has not been reported on. I would expect the best charge for it to be about 16 grains of du Pont No. 80 powder. Lightning powder would not be any good.

The Modern-Bond powder measure is just as good as the Ideal measure.

The best cartridge cases for reloading, I think, are the Frankford Arsenal cases and the Remington cases. If you buy the Remington cases, they probably come primed with a noncorrosive primer. This must be punched out of the case, as a single round with a noncorrosive primer will render the brass brittle and greatly decrease its life. Use the primers which you buy through the D. C. M. and stick very closely indeed to the loads given in the "Ideal Handbook," and you will not go wrong. These also include loads for your .38 Colt revolver which, by the way, is the best revolver which you could possibly obtain.

The Marble Arms & Manufacturing Co. and F. W. King, Call Building, San Francisco, Calif., make bead front sights for the Officers' Model target revolver. They are the only ones making them.

You can get detachable sling swivels for $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch slings very neat and noiseless and tangleproof, together with a barrel band to go through the forearm and around the barrel, from Griffin & Hobbs, 202 E. 44th Street, New York, for \$3.50, and you can also get the shooting gun sling to go with these for \$2.50.

With regard to the best bluing solution, there are several good bluing solutions on the market, but they cost much more than it does to make up your own. No one can be successful at bluing without a great deal of information. This is contained in Baker's book, "Modern Gunsmithing," including formula for a great many bluing solutions which will be much better and cheaper than any on the market.

CONCERNING THE MODEL 39 MARLIN

I AM THINKING of buying a .22 rifle for all-around use. It is to be used for rabbit, squirrel, woodchuck, and other vermin hunting; I also intend to use it for target work. My choice has narrowed down to the Model 39 Marlin, lever action, to be used with the .22 long rifle. It has a good feel and is somewhat heavier than other .22's. The regular target models are too heavy to carry on hunts. What do you think of this gun for my needs? Is the lever action suitable in this small bore? What kind of groups will it give at 50 and 100 yards? Would you call the action rugged and serviceable?

Can the rear peep and the aperture front sight be used together? What sights would you recommend for my needs?—H. S. F.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). I know of no better rifle for your use than the Marlin Model 39. Lots of good shots think this is

the best of all the light .22-caliber hunting rifles. The best sights for it—in fact, the only really suitable sights—are the Lyman No. 103 rear sight (for which an extra screw hole must be drilled in the tang) and a gold bead front sight. Use the large aperture with the gold bead sight for hunting.

Place the cup disk in the rear sight and blacken the gold bead in the smoke of a candle for target-shooting. With these target sights, a good shot should be able to keep all or nearly all his shots inside a $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch circle at 50 yards or a $3\frac{3}{4}$ -inch circle at 100 yards, once one has found the most accurate ammunition for the rifle.

WANTS A DEER RIFLE

WHAT caliber rifle would be the best for hunting deer, black bear, and coyotes at ranges up to 200 yards? I thought maybe the .303 Savage would be the right caliber, as I want the best accuracy and killing power possible with moderate-priced ammunition. Or do you think the .25-35 or .32 Special would be better?—H. S. S.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). No lever-action rifle has sufficient accuracy to be absolutely sure of hitting a deer in an absolutely vital spot at 200 yards in the hands of a fine shot who is also a good hunter. The worst of all are the takedown rifles. The best of all is probably the .250-3,000 Savage Model 99 rifle with solid frame and Lyman sights. It will come pretty near doing it, and the .250-3,000 Savage cartridge of Western make loaded with 100-grain open-point bullet is a much better deer cartridge at any range than any of the cartridges you mention. The .25-35 cartridge has not sufficient killing power for deer at 200 yards.

ON RELOADING FOR THE .45 COLT

I AM GETTING a set of B. & M. reloading tools for my .45 S. A. Colt and would surely appreciate a little advice. I intend to use the 260-grain B. & M. black-powder bullet No. 454260, as I think this should be a better killer than the round-nose .45 bullets. I'm forced at times to use the .45 instead of a rifle and naturally want a load that will deliver the maximum in velocity and shocking power without excessive pressure, fouling, etc. As black powder fouls badly, I intended using a priming charge of Schuetzen. I've been told that 35 grains FFG black powder on top of a 4-grain charge of Schuetzen would shoot clean and also give from 910 to 925 foot-seconds velocity. Would like your opinion of this load, or any suggestions of your own you may offer.

Is there any powder measure on the market accurate enough to load a maximum charge without weighing each charge? It is hard to pack a delicate scales in the hills. If scales are absolutely necessary, is an Eastman chemical scale that is accurate to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain O. K.? I've never done any hand-loading before, but have studied up on it considerably. Have sent for latest "Ideal Handbook."

What kind of luck would I be apt to have if I attempted to cast my own bullets? I intend to buy the first thousand bullets and then a set of B. & M. mould and No. 3 bullet metal and try to cast my own.

I would also like to know the best bullet and powder charge to get the utmost in killing power in the .38 S. & W. Special cartridge. I prefer a blunt-nose bullet if there is any made that way.

Any advice or suggestions you offer will certainly be appreciated and listened to.—H. L. C.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). You should get excellent results with the load you ask about—that is, 35 grains black powder, with a priming charge of bulk smokeless.

I would suggest FFG black, with a 2-grain priming charge of Schuetzen. I know this will work all right, and the probabilities are that 4 grains will also, but I have seen 2 grains tried and have not seen the results of the 4-grain load.

The Ideal powder measure No. 5 is sufficiently accurate to load black powder without weighing, and is also good enough to load smokeless without weighing every charge, provided the weight of the first charges thrown after adjusting the measure are checked by weight.

A scale weighing to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain is hardly accurate enough for smokeless revolver charges. You can get this much accuracy from the powder measure alone without any weighing.

There is no reason why you can not cast your own bullets. There is a knack about casting good bullets that comes with practice; but the only thing you waste if you spoil some is your time, for the lead can be melted up again. You will need a lubricator and sizer, however.

The greatest killing power in the .38 special would be obtained with a heavy square-nosed bullet, such as Ideal No. 360344, weighing 150 grains. This bullet may be loaded with 5 grains pistol powder No. 5, giving about 1,000 f. s. velocity, and should have excellent killing power.

A MODERATE-PRICED 7-MM. BOLT ACTION

IS IT possible to purchase a 7-mm. bolt-action rifle at moderate cost? How would such a rifle be for deer-hunting in the West? It seems to me that a 7-mm. would be light and handy enough to be used excellently in deep woods and brush and still be capable of carrying up well at the longer ranges.

I am a small man and do not like the .30-06 because it is too heavy, and has too much recoil, and too much noise.

Do not tell me I need a .30-30, because I like a bolt-action rifle of superb accuracy that can show up well on a rifle range.

How does the .270 Winchester compare with a 7-mm. as to accuracy and recoil?—K. I. I.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). The very cheapest 7-mm. rifle you can buy, and strangely enough the very best, is the Winchester Model 54 bolt-action rifle, which is now made in 7-mm. in both rifle type with 24-inch barrel, weighing $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, and in carbine type with 20-inch barrel, weighing 7 pounds. Either can be had equipped with Lyman No. 48W rear sight. Either should be excellent for your purpose. Use Western ammunition loaded with either 175-grain soft-point or 139-grain open-point bullets. I can recommend this rifle very highly; but it really ought to have a modern stock.

The .270 cartridge is usually very slightly more accurate than the 7-mm., but not enough so that you could tell it unless your rifles were equipped with telescope sights. The .270, however, has a much flatter trajectory, and one can thus be more certain of hitting at very long ranges.

The recoil of the 7-mm. is noticeably very much less than the .30-06. The recoil of the .270 is midway between the 7-mm. and the .30-06. The recoil of the .270 might bother you a little with the Winchester factory stock, but would be of no account at all with a modern stock, as the latter very greatly decreases the appreciable recoil.

I believe I should recommend the 7-mm. and would strongly advise you to remove

the little, boy-sized butt plate on the stock, and put on a larger Jostam recoil pad at the proper angle.

A DUCK GUN

IS THE L. C. Smith long-range wild-fowl gun more satisfactory for the average duck hunter than guns of ordinary range? Is it satisfactory for the shorter ranges also? Will it handle 2½-inch shells as well as 3-inch? Do you advise 30-inch or 32-inch barrels on this type of gun?

Will Winchester and Remington pump guns handle shells such as the Remington Nitro Express extra-long-range shells filled with progressive-burning powder in an entirely satisfactory manner, and without injury to the gun? What is the killing range of these shells?—C. B. S.

Answer (by Captain Askins). I'd personally prefer the Smith in ordinary style of gun, chambered for 2¾ cases. The gun chambered for 3-inch cases has a little longer range, but not much longer; cartridges are harder to obtain, and the 3-inch chambered gun is not so good with 2¾-inch ammunition. I'd take the arm with 30-inch barrels if it is to be used on anything other than ducks—for strictly duck-shooting, the 32-inch. Most of the difference is in the aim. The man whose eyes have a tendency to distant vision will more clearly see the muzzle of his gun when the barrels are long.

Yes; Winchester and Remington pump guns will handle the Nitro Express and other progressive-powder cartridges without any trouble at all—just the kind of ammunition that should be used in these guns.

ON THE USE OF DUCK CALLS

EVERY autumn I do a lot of river duck-hunting. We erect blinds upon points which jut out into the river and so intercept the morning and evening flights.

In lieu of decoys, would it be practical to use a duck call to bring the birds down into range? Would a good duck call cause traveling flocks or strays to alight in front of our blinds, or merely circle in curiosity? Does it take practice to become proficient in calling?

Please tell me what your experiences have been with duck calls and what two brands and types would you suggest for an amateur?—G. S. F.

Answer (by Captain Askins). I have never been able to make ducks alight without the use of decoys. They will swerve from their course, and may circle, if in the humor to stop, but will almost certainly travel on if they can not see the supposed ducks. It takes good calling even to bring them in. The ordinary duck caller can do no more than to bring the decoys to the attention of the passing flocks, after which he keeps still, unless he knows duck language better than most of us do. Where a man has no decoys, in still or shallow water, he can get by through setting up his dead birds with sticks shoved down into the mud and thrusting under the lower bill. One stick to hold up the head and another to keep the body from swaying about too much can give the dead birds a more or less lifelike appearance.

The "Illinois River Duck Call," sold by Von. Lengerke and Antoine, South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., is I believe a good one. I use a call made by Tom Turpin, 15 Eastmoreland Street, Memphis, Tenn., which is as good as any that I know.

You may scare away more ducks than you will pull in for a while, but keep on and duck talk will be learned after while. I think that Tom Turkin issues a phonograph plate which gives the correct duck calls, for one condition and another; at the same time he tells what those calls mean to the birds.

ON HUNTING MOUNTAIN GOATS

I CERTAINLY derive lots of pleasure and information from the Dope Bag, and would like to bother you to set me right on a few points. My ambition, which I hope to realize some time, is to bag a mountain goat without a guide. I do considerable hunting and some guiding in the Pennsylvania mountains for deer and black bear, so I'm not altogether green.

What is your idea of the best rifle and scope and mounts for this job—not too expensive? I had thought about a Springfield Sporter and Hensoldt 4X scope with flat-top post reticule, possibly with cross hair below top of post. I know nothing about mounts. I do not care about using iron sights if I put on a scope.

What field glasses would you recommend for mountain use? I believe my nerves are very steady, as I am a chemist and have much practice holding bottles steady. I have been thinking of a Hensoldt or Zeiss 10X with 50-mm. object glass. I realize this is piling up a lot of weight, but know of no way to prevent that.

What general territory do you consider best for goat and other game? My favorite means of travel are back pack, canoe, and my trusty 1916 Buick touring car. I am 5 feet 10 inches; weigh 155.—I. R. S.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). I can write of goat-hunting with considerable personal knowledge, because I shot my first mountain goats in 1900, and I have hunted, shot, studied, and photographed them every few years since then. The one outstanding thing about goat-hunting is that it always takes place in unbelievably rough, steep, and hard country. The Easterner who has never hunted goats, and has never been in high Alpine country, can have no conception whatever how difficult the country is. The first and most important essentials are a good heart, sure-footedness, thigh and back strength, an absence of any fat, and a very light pair of oiled hob-nailed shoes, sharply hobbled around the edges of the soles, made on the Munson Army last with tops not over 6 inches high. These things are far more essential than any consideration of rifle and binoculars. I can't expect a man who has never hunted goats to believe this; but he certainly will acknowledge it after his first goat hunt.

Goats are found only in the very high, rough, rocky country in the Rocky and Coast Range Mountains from Idaho and Montana northward to Cook's Inlet in Alaska and to the Liard River in the Canadian Rockies. In the United States, they are most abundant in the Salmon River country in Idaho. There are quite a few also in the main range of the Rockies south of Glacier Park in Montana.

The eastern slope of the Canadian Rockies from the United States border northward contains great numbers of goats in certain spots. So also do the Coast Range Mountains from a point about 100 miles north of Vancouver, B. C., northward. All this country does not contain goats by any means. Like all other animals, goats have their chosen countries. You may travel 200 miles through country that looks fine for goats and not see a single one, and then in going the next 25 miles you may see over

a hundred goats. Also, you may put it down for a fact that today there is no really good goat hunting within 75 miles of any automobile road or railroad. This precludes any automobile hunting for goats, and practically makes it necessary to use pack horses, which is an extremely expensive method of transportation for the inexperienced sportsman, as it will never cost less than \$25 a day. Back-packing is only possible once one has gotten in goat country. In many goat countries, some amount of back-packing is absolutely necessary, but the less you do the better, so as to save your energy for the actual hunting.

One of the most accessible really good places for goats that I know of is the country about 15 miles west of the Fraser River in British Columbia and midway between the towns of Lillooet and Lytton. But it is also about the very roughest spot on the continent of North America. You can not get into it with horses, but must back-pack, and a man has to be very husky and must know mountains, or he would be sure to come to grief. The elevation of the Fraser River at this point is about 300 feet. The mountains on the west side of the river rise to an elevation of about 9,000 feet. The gorge is actually deeper than that of the Grand Canyon. You have a climb (not walk) of at least 7,000 feet within 2 or 3 miles of the river. Once you make this ascent, you are in good goat country, because it is so rough it is never hunted. Make no mistake about this country. It is no place for anyone who is not young, experienced, and very strong. I doubt if you can get any guides to take you into this country, because it is entirely too rough and too hard work, and I don't blame them. I merely mention it, because it is interesting to know that there is one wild spot that is left unspoiled so near to civilization, and which will probably remain so always.

As to equipment, the important thing is that it should be extremely light, and should not be bulky. In the matter of rifles, a Springfield Sporter with a Hensoldt 4-power scope is a most excellent rifle. It is not the very best goat rifle, because it is rather heavy. With scope and gun sling, it will weigh about 11½ pounds. I should say that the very best rifle would be a .270-caliber Winchester Model 54 rifle, N. R. A. type (not the regular commercial type) with N. R. A. shooting gun sling, Hensoldt Zielyt 2½-power telescope with flat-top post reticule mounted on the rifle with either the Niedner or the Griffin & Hobbs double lever mounting. Rifle, scope, and sling will weigh about 9½ pounds, and the ammunition also is lighter, while about equally accurate.

The same general principles pertain relative to binoculars. The Zeiss and Hensoldt 10-power 50-mm. binoculars are optically the finest in the world, but they are absolutely too heavy and too bulky for hard and rough mountain hunting. May I suggest the 8-power Hensoldt Travel Dyalit binocular, which is much cheaper, very small, weighs only a few ounces, and is a splendid glass?

Almost all goat country also contains either mule or black-tail deer and black bear. That of the northern Canadian Rockies also contains sheep, caribou, moose, and grizzly bear, but deer are absent or scarce.

You will find a whole chapter on the habits and hunting of goats, as well as much other valuable information in my book, "Wilderness Hunting and Wildcraft," which was written to help just such men as you.

CONCERNING SINGLE-SHOT ACTIONS

IN THE July issue of the RIFLEMAN I noted with interest your comments upon single-shot actions for rifles, being an answer to the question by "L. C." However, as to the Martini action it seems to me that you have neglected to speak about the chief disadvantage of this action. As you know, a barrel fitted to this action can not be cleaned from the breech of the rifle, but from the muzzle, which can injure the muzzle considerably, unless a muzzle-protecting device is used.

Mr. L. C. asked for a Swedish single-shot action. I don't know what action he had in view, but some years ago two very skillful Swedish gunmakers—Glans Brothers, at Stockholm—constructed a breech-block action, working as a vertical block, which block action is considered to be very strong, simple, and fast. This block action allows the rifle to be cleaned from the breech. I am not informed what pressure the action would stand, but I suppose it would stand every commercial cartridge and load in Sweden as well as abroad—for example, the .30-06 cartridge. In fact, the block stands the Swedish Government service cartridge, having a pressure of 3,050-3,100 kg. sq. cm. (about 43,380-44,000 pounds per square inch). If you should like to have complete data concerning this action, I would be able to let you have them. Please let me know.

The Danish gunmaker, Larsen, at Otterup, has constructed and built a vertical block action, permitting the rifle to be cleaned from the breech. The action is well designed, but often poorly made. The springs are very bad; but this can be helped by making new springs of a more suitable material. In my mind, Mr. H. N. Renshaw, of Nogales, Ariz., possesses a

Danish rifle equipped with this block action, and many of the members of the United States Free-Rifle Team of 1929 tried the Danish rifles with this action at Stockholm last year. The action is very strong and would stand every pressure.

As far as I am aware, any trouble of case-sticking has not occurred with this action, as the extractor is very strong and rigid. The Swedish block action is also equipped with a very strong extractor, which would take any case; but just like the Martini action, the case will not be pulled out of the chamber completely, which will necessitate the shooter to take the empty case away by fingers, or the rifle can be tilted backward and the case will drop out.—S. L.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). I was exceedingly interested in your letter, and I thank you very much indeed for giving me such an insight into the rifle actions made in Sweden. This will be a great deal of help to me and also other members of the N. R. A.

I hope that later in the year when I am not so very busy I will be able to take up the matter of investigating these actions a little bit more fully.

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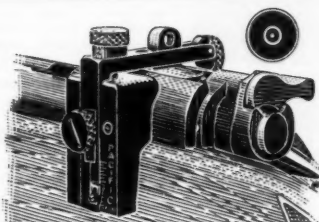
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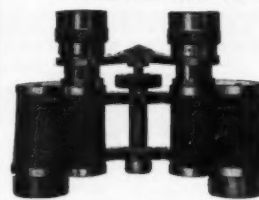
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This issue will be the largest and most interesting one I have published, and will show the latest and best rifle accessories at reasonable prices.

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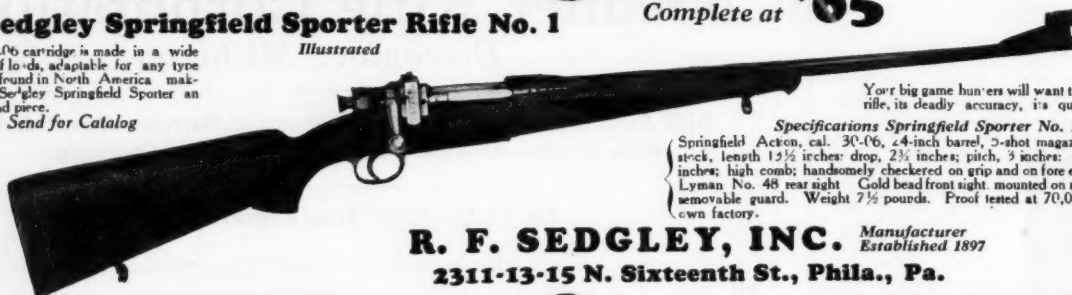
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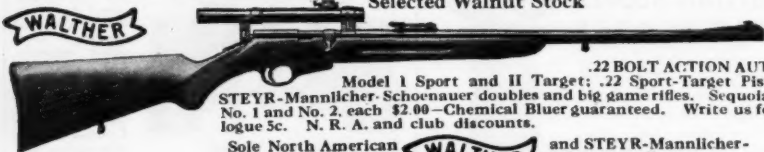
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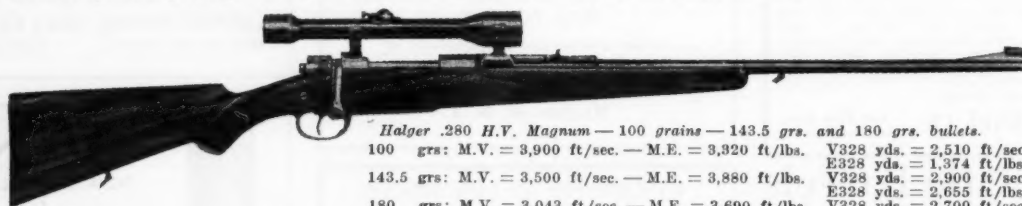
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REFERRING to my advertisement in the October issue whereby I offered to furnish very complete collections of shells and cartridges for \$90, I wish to say that I can also make special offers to beginners, viz: The first 100 cartridges of a collection for \$3.75, the second 100 cartridges for \$7.50, or the first 200 cartridges at one time for \$10. If interested in collecting cartridges ship a 5-cent stamp for list No. 150. Chas. Shattuck, R. F. D. No. 1, Dunkirk, N. Y. 12-30

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ON THE BLACK LIST

The attention of all readers is called to the fact that we have received a number of complaints regarding the business methods of the Midwest Tool and Specialty Co. of Kansas City, who have advertised in these columns during past months. Letters written by us to this concern regarding recent complaints have remained unanswered, and we have placed the name of these people on our Black List, and will accept no further advertising from them. It is our policy to allow no unreliable advertisers to remain in our columns, and this policy we intend to pursue with vigor and enthusiasm.—Editor.

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COLT OFFICERS' MODEL .22, factory grease, \$35; .45 auto, new barrel, 450 new Western cartridges, \$25; Silver Marshall battery superhydrodyne without tubes and speaker, \$40; table model cabinet. Will consider trades. J. Floam, 11 S. Exeter St., Baltimore, Md. 12-30

WINCHESTER S. S. .25-35 Niedner, nickel-steel, no slots, perfect scope blocks, double set, shotgun butt, \$20. Y. R. Olmstead, 429 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y. 12-30

CARTRIDGES FOR COLLECTORS—List of over 700 cartridges, 10 cents. To those wishing to start a collection can offer a collection of 250 different American and foreign cartridges at \$15. W. S. Lutz, Chestertown, Md. 12-30

WINCHESTER 54, .30-06, Lyman 48 sight, absolutely perfect, ideal double adjustable tool No. 10, muzzle-sizer, neck-expander, \$45; without tools \$40; tools, \$6.50; Winchester 94, .38-55 octagon barrel, \$25, perfect. Ray Langguth, 2029 Lincoln St., Evanston, Ill. 12-30

REMINGTON pump 20 x 30 full, fine condition, \$30; Remington pump 12 x 30 full, raised matted rib, recoil pad, new condition, \$35; S. & W. perfected .22 target pistol, new, \$20. **WANT**—.38 Super Colt, .25 Remington Express, Sedgley Sporter. Must be new or nearly new. Dr. A. Letcher, Grants Pass, Ore. 12-30

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN for the year 1930 will be available around the first of the year, at \$7.50. A few volumes of earlier years still available. Order yours now!

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.45 AUTO. AMMUNITION—\$40 full case of 2,000. No order less than 500. Dale Kaufmann, 212 W. Winona Ave., Norwood, Pa. 12-30

BRAND-NEW COLTS—Caliber .22 Police Positive target revolver, Patridge sights, fired less than 500 rounds, Kleanboro, \$19; or trade new super 38 Official Police .22. E. A. Nelson, 3301 Foster Ave., Chicago, Ill. 12-30

.22 WINCHESTER center-fire single-shot, new barrel, 26-inch octagon, high sideboard variety, mainspring under forearm, A1 condition, 81 cartridges, \$20; .32-caliber Marlin, Model 1892, 24-inch octagon barrel, two firing pins, shoots .32 long Colts center fire, and .32 long rifle rim fire, good, brass brush and 111 cartridges, \$15. B. S. Bankston, 125 Mariposa, Denver, Colo. 12-30

A BINOCULAR is the ideal Christmas gift. Most complete line in America. Vernon Optical Co., Box 14, Mount Vernon, N. Y. 12-30

.30-40 and .30-06 B. & M. tool, adapter for .32-20, straight-line bullet-seater, Bond 125, 154-grain mould blocks, outfit \$10. Hennig, 207 South 18th St., Omaha, Nebr. 12-30

EVANS RIFLE, .44 caliber, with 50 cartridges, good inside and out, \$50; L. M. Confederate revolver, finish slightly worn, otherwise perfect, \$40; Colt .45 Philippine model, pearl grips with cord sling, slightly holster worn, \$25; Colt Dragon not cut for stock, somewhat worn, \$25; beautiful double-barrel Marrierson percussion pistol with spring bayonet, \$35; 19 miscellaneous bullet moulds; best offer. A. D. Kurtz, 1501 Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa. 12-30

MOUNTINGS for foreign-made telescopes at bargain prices. Selling out. Mannlicher style, \$3.25; rough castings, \$1.25 a set; side mountings, \$12. P. Decker, 814 George St., Chicago, Ill. 5-31

REGISTERED female English setter, one year old, unbroken. All inquiries answered. Dr. E. W. Wiley, Columbia, Pa. 12-30

FINEST NIEDNER B. S. A. .22 target rifle with all extras, \$42.50; Niedner Stevens .22 Ideal No. 2, 24-inch barrel, loop, lever, swivels, \$19.50; beautiful 1891 S. & W. .22 single shot; two Peterson barrels and pair Peterson walnut grips, \$42.50. F. W. Jay, 457 Fillmore, Gary, Ind. 12-30

.45 COLT AUTOMATIC, Army model, with new match barrel fitted and targeted at factory, \$20; money order. B. Tomlinson, 818 North Lebanon St., Lebanon, Ind. 12-30

S. & W. STRAIGHT-LINE PISTOL, factory condition, Cal Patridge gold head sights, Heiser holster, \$25. Dr. Ralph D. Wheeler, 124 North St., Pittsfield, Mass. 12-30

WINCHESTER S. S., L. R. relined, \$12; Savage N. R. A., remodeled, \$10; Newton .30-06, \$38; Winchester, Model 12, 12-gauge, 30-inch, fine, \$40; Winchester 73, .44-40, fine, \$25; Transit, good for spotting, \$11; 1200 1913 .30-06 ammunition, \$14; 900 .25-20 ammunition, \$12; case Remington New Club 12-gauge 3 1/4-1 1/2 No. 6, price f. o. b. Cash or money order. J. Backsman, Newport, Ky. 12-30

LATEST MODEL .22 Colt Police Positive target, like new, \$20; fired a few times with Kleanbore. Russell Elder, Griffin, Ga. 12-30

A FEW THOUSAND acres seized and sold for taxes at a dollar or two an acre—almost nothing! In parcels of from one acre to a thousand acres each, they are scattered throughout Canada from the Atlantic to Pacific. Beautifully situated hunting and fishing camps, lake frontages, summer cottage sites, mining claims, farms, forest lots, especially selected, fully described and offered on easy terms of \$5 a month and upward. This great land of opportunity is described in a beautifully illustrated booklet now in course of preparation. The greater part of the issue of this booklet will be reserved for our old friends whose names are already on our mailing list and who will receive a copy immediately on publication. A few copies will remain to be mailed post free to our new applicants. If we haven't your name now, just tear out this ad and mail it to us with your name and address, so that a copy of this interesting 1931 booklet may be reserved for you. Tax Sale Service, Room 625, 72 Queen Street West, Toronto 2, Canada. 12-30

GENUINE horn fore-end tips, \$1; ribbed horn butt plates, 35 cents; ornamental horn grips caps, 50 cents. Owen, Sauquoit, N. Y. 2-31

PARKER P. H. E. Grade, 12-30, single trigger automatic ejectors, fine condition; Bond reloading tool for 250 Savage, \$6; Marlin C Grade 16 hammer, fine condition. Alvin Blake, Blanchardville, Wis. 12-30

PRICES LOW. Antique arms including Colts and other American makes. Kentucky rifles, \$5 and \$10. Miles Standish firelocks. Museum pieces, \$25 to \$100. Artistic French, Italian, Spanish, English, German, Russian and Oriental firelocks. Long guns, revolvers, pistols, many unusual pieces, double-barrel firelocks shotguns and rifles. Wheelocks, Miquelets, etc. Japanese bows, arrows, and matchlocks, guaranteed. \$5. No exaggerations or misrepresentations. Free list to bona fide buyers. State preferences. The Antique Arms Exchange, 74th and Coles Ave., Chicago, Ill. 12-30

BUTT-LOG walnut gunstock blanks, \$1 up, any thickness. Stamp brings price list. Whole planks half price of list. John Parkhill, Rochester, Minn. 12-30

CAPTURED GERMAN ARMY RIFLE, twenty-seven proof marks and insignia on barrel and stock. On breech "Waffenwerke Oberspre, Kornebuch and Co. 1915. Serial number 4961." Rifle in first-class order inside and out; could be used as a hunting rifle; nearly new looking with the exception of a few scratch marks where the German soldier laid it down in the trenches. Brand-new Springfield hammerless, never fired, double R. M. & L. P. barrels, 28 inches, \$15; brand-new Stevens bolt-action rifle, \$8; rare pattern Kentucky rifles picked up at log cabins in the mountains of Kentucky by the author, \$10 to \$75; cap-and-ball revolvers, Colt .44, \$12; Colt .31, \$10; Savage Navy, \$15; Manhattan Greener cross bolt, gun practically new, rifle barrel never shot, gun-crank condition throughout, would cost \$250 to duplicate with new tariff laws, a bargain at \$100, including case. Milford Baker, Atlantic Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. 12-30

WINCHESTER .32-20, model 53, takedown, fired 75 times, Lyman 103, Marble's folding, gun-crank condition, receiver very slightly specked, sell \$32 or trade. WANT—Reising pistol; Officers' Model .38 special, 7 1/2-inch; Smith & Wesson .38 Special target; Colt .38 Super automatic. Must be perfect. Leslie Lindahl, Central City, Nebr. 12-30

.22 BALLARD Union Hill, heavy 26-inch, new barrel, perfect, \$30; 22 Stevens fancy, No. 47, brand-new Ballard barrel, a masterpiece, \$35; 22 Stevens No. 44 heavy, never shot, \$15; 22 Winchester with new Hubalek relined and rebled, extra heavy, \$23; 1917 Army rifle, fine, \$15; .45 Colt automatic, good with 125 cartridges and holster, \$18. WANT—22 target pistol. Lowry Smith, R. P. D. No. 1, Rochester, Pa. 12-30

WINCHESTER .32-20, model 53, takedown, fired 75 times, Lyman 103, Marble's folding, gun-crank condition, receiver very slightly specked, sell \$32 or trade. WANT—Reising pistol; Officers' Model .38 special, 7 1/2-inch; Smith & Wesson .38 Special target; Colt .38 Super automatic. Must be perfect. Leslie Lindahl, Central City, Nebr. 12-30

.380 COLT AUTO., engraved, ivory grips, perfect, \$22.50; .38-40 S. A. Colt, new extra cylinder, 7 1/2-inch barrel, \$25; .25 Colt auto., new, 3 extra magazines, \$14.50; Webley .22 air pistol, A1 condition, \$10; .32-40 auto. Winchester, crank condition, \$17.50. WANT—30-30 Winchester carbine, 15- or 18-inch barrel, .38 S. & W. blued hammerless, .45 Colt Bisley, Bennett, 1600 Canal St., New Orleans, La. 12-30

H. & R. HANDY GUN, 28-gauge, 12 1/4-inch barrel, perfect, holster, \$8. Thos. Leisher, 214 Horton St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 12-30

CASHMORE 12-gauge ejector, Whitworth barrels, side lug bolting system, best bolted gun made, finely finished, new. J. S. Ovington, Marion, Iowa. 12-30

WINCHESTER '95, .30-06, receiver sight, shot 30 times, like new, \$35. C. M. Bailey, 52 Walnut St., Atlantic, Mass. 12-30

REMINGTON AUTO., 12-gauge model, 28-inch, oiled and checked stock and forearm. A1 condition, \$35; also two cases .30-06 war-time ammunition, \$15 per case. W. F. Preston, 206 Hilton Ave., Catonsville, Md. 12-30

BELL'S "BETTER GUNSTOCK BLANKS." Shorts, \$2; Longs, \$3; in best plain, dense Pennsylvania walnut more than five years' seasoned "BONE DRY." Will trade blanks on modern and old-time arms. BELL, "The Gunman," Lewistown, Pa. 12-30

BALLARD .40-70, \$16; Colt .44 percussion, \$9; Colt Dragon, \$35; Webley .455, \$15; .36-caliber double mould, \$1.50; .44-caliber 6-ball mould, \$2.50. Cartridges .25-25 Stevens, \$5 per 100. Fred Wainwright, Grayling, Mich. 12-30

STAR .44 percussion revolver with original holster, \$9; .38 S. & W. 1881 model, \$9.50; Sawyer's, Vol. 1, \$5; Catalogue U. S. C. Co., firearms collection, \$4.50; .38 Colt pocket model alteration, \$12; pair B. & S. N. Y. percussion target or dueling pistols, spur guard, fine, \$37; .44 S. & W. 6 1/2-inch blue, like new, spur guard, \$28; .44 S. & W. triple-lock target with shoulder holster, \$40; .32 R. F. S. & W., \$7.50; pair .45 flint pocket pistols, \$21. Many other pistols, single-shot rifles, books. J. C. Harvey, 971 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass. 12-30

RELOADING TOOL—Bond Model B tool to reload .30-06 Krag and .45 ACP cartridges, all complete for \$11. Send P. O. order. Elmer Iverson, Grinnell, Iowa. 12-30

.36 COLT NAVY, ivory grips, fine, \$35; Mauser military, sling, like new, \$14; '97 Winchester 12, good, \$16. L. O. Peterson, Florida, Ind. 12-30

.32-20 MARLIN, \$15; Moulds: .38 WCF, \$1.50; .32-20, \$1; Tools: .44-40, .32 SP Ideal, \$3; .32 long, .30-30 Winchester, \$2. E. Netaband, 614 W. Rosser, Bismarck, N. Dak. 12-30

METAL-JACKET BULLETS—All calibers, soft-point, full-metal jacket, hollow-point, including Western Lubaloy boat-tail bullets. Stamp for price list and catalogue. W. Joseph O'Connor, 1517 First St., Baker, Ore. 12-30

FULL-LENGTH SHELL resizing dies for .38 Special, .45 Colt, .38 automatic, and .45 automatic. \$1 each, postpaid. McCaslin, Centralia, Kans. 12-30

NEW IDEA adjustable palm rest, for Winchester 52, 22-caliber Springfield, Savage N. R. A., no holes to drill, \$5. For descriptive literature write, Chas. C. Johnson, Urbana, Ohio. 12-30

COLT FRONTIER .38-40, 7 1/2, perfect inside, most blue, \$20; dentist cabinet, oak, eighteen compartments, two mirrors, fine, \$30; 24-inch turkey shooter, silver-mounted, cap box, curly-maple stock, peep sight, .28 caliber, fine, \$28; Kentucky flint, Golcher, full curly maple, fine, \$30; picture for stamp. Jack Bingham, Vine, Kans. 12-30

CHRISTOPHER FUNK handmade over-and-under combination gun, top barrel 20-gauge shotgun, under barrel 6.5-mm. Mannlicher, barrels 26-inches long of Krupp fluid steel, finely bored and rifled. Beautiful Circusian stock with recoil pad, double Greener cross bolt, gun practically new, rifle barrel never shot, gun-crank condition throughout, would cost \$250 to duplicate with new tariff laws, a bargain at \$100, including case. Milford Baker, Atlantic Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. 12-30

SPORTING GUNS, fine quality at moderate prices. Also flintlock and other antique pieces. Send for lists, or when in England call or phone Iford 0966. Alfred Davis, From J. Blanch & Son, 4 Hampton Road, Iford, London. 3-31

GUNSTOCK BLANKS: Our beautiful "Tiger Flame" maple and walnut, "Tough as hickory and hard as nails," cut "The Better Blanks." Stock-making instructions free. Descriptive treatise: "Gunstock Blanks of Flaming Beauty" for stamps. BELL, "The Gunman," Lewistown, Pa. 12-30

QUIT TOBACCO—\$1 complete natural root treatment cures habit or money back. Campbell Products J. 3625 Whittier Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 12-30

COLT S. A. .45, 7 1/2, good. Ideal No. 4 tool, \$18; 380 auto., fine, \$12; Sharps-Borchardt, 45-70, good, \$8; Stevens .414, 22 L. R. bore perfect, \$12. Sheldon N. Coit, 801 Burchett St., Glendale Calif. 12-30

OPTICAL AIRPLANE machine-gun sights, Air Service surplus, new in original cases, 5 ground lenses, size 2 x 24, cost over \$50, \$4 postpaid, money order, or cash. Western Salvage Co., 648 Market, San Diego, Calif. 12-30

SMITH double gun, 20-gauge, specialty grade, barrels 28-inch, modified and full choke, ejectors and single trigger, gun in excellent condition, \$85, including leather case. Milford Baker, Atlantic Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. 12-30

NIMROD GUN BLUE, per package, 75 cents; U. S. barrel blue, per package, \$1.50; Pit-O-Patch, 50 cents; Wollensak six-power binoculars with leather case, \$4.75. All goods postpaid. W. Joseph O'Connor, 1517 First St., Baker, Ore. 12-30

.32-20 COLT ARMY Special, good, \$12.50. WANT—30-06, .303 British, 7.62 Russian, and .45 Automatic cartridges. D. O. Amstutz, Ransom, Kans. 12-30

ONE PRESSURE BARREL SPRINGFIELD, new, 28-inch heavy barrel, weight about 11 pounds, globe front and Lyman 48 rear, will guarantee 1 1/2-inch groups at 100 yards, price \$50. One fine 30-06 free rifle complete in every way for three-postpaid. Write for description. Lawrence Nusslein, 2111 Highland St., Allentown, Pa. 12-30

TWO BUSCH TERLUX prismatic spotting scopes 2 1/2 objectives, 13-inch total length, brand new, cost \$55 New York, 18X \$35, 24X \$40. Box 10, THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN. 12-30

CAMP PERRY COLT, very fine, \$25; Lefever 20 double, fine, \$17.50; Winchester .22 automatic, fine, \$16; Colt .45 automatic, fine, \$15; Winchester .25-20 takedown, 1892, \$15; Winchester 38-40 repeater, fair, \$6; Colt .45 auto. cartridges, \$1.75 per 100. Earl J. Russell, Monmouth, Ill. 12-30

ITHACA 10-32 full No. 2 grade, hammerless goose gun, new, \$55; Smith 10-30 full Damascus Cannon breech hammerless goose gun, \$55; Parker 10-32 full Damascus hammerless goose gun, \$55; Ithaca 10-32 full single trigger, auto. ejectors, ivory sights, Monte Carlo stock, recoil pad, \$90; Smith fancy 8-gauge double hammerless, two boxes shells, \$250; extra heavy 3-56 twist single barrel, box shells, \$55. Send money orders. N. P. Frayreth, Milan, Minn. 12-30

94 WINCHESTER .30-30 barrel, 26-inch, pitted but good, \$18; S. & W. .32-20 M. & P., 6-inch, like new, \$20. Satisfaction guaranteed. B. Durham, Breckenridge, Tex. 12-30

OLD FRONTIER RIFLES, revolvers, cartridges, etc., of all kinds for sale at bargain prices; 4 cents for list. W. H. Lennerville, Dickinson, N. Dak. 12-30

REMINGTON Model 10, slightly used, 30-inch full extra modified barrel, 28-inch Jostam pad, barrels like new, \$17; brand new .250 Savage .45 in factory box with canvas case, \$38; Ideal powder measure with micrometer adjustment, new, \$8; .250 loading tool, new, \$5.50; Fina 22 10-shot target pistol, new, \$8; Navy type Krag, 22-inch barrel, with bayonet, \$7. Lewis F. Novak, Protivin, La. 12-30

ABSOLUTELY New Remington 20-gauge automatic in factory box, 28-inch, full-choke, \$45. No trades. George M. Spahr, Frankfurt, Ind. 12-30

.30-06 N. M. SPRINGFIELD, good condition, \$25; .22 Marlin M39, \$20; Ideal Armory reloading press, automatic primer feed, ejector, 30-06 full-length die, seater, holder, primer shaker box, \$15; Fairbanks assayers scales, \$12; Ideal powder measure, \$5; Ideal mould with blocks for .30 169-grain gas checkers and .45 auto, \$3; Modern-Bond powder measure, \$5; Modern-Bond lubricating press, dies for .32-20, .38 special and .44-40, \$10; Modern-Bond D. A. tong tool, parts for .32-20, .38 special, and .44-40, \$6; Modern-Bond double cavity mould, blocks for .32-20 and .38 special, \$3; B. & M. nickel mould, .44-40, \$3. T. E. Shoulders, 506 Wesley Ave., Pitman, N. J. 12-30

MANNLICHER 6.5, perfect, \$45; Otto Boche Mauser 9.3, fine, \$50; original Newton .256, new, \$40; Standard pump 30 inside, new, \$18; Remington Army single 7 mm, perfect, \$15; Mauser Army 7.65, inside perfect, \$10; Savage 1914, new, \$14; Savage 1919, new, \$14; Enfield 1917, fine, \$14; Springfield Model 1845, \$4; fancy pinlock double, fair, \$5; English Moore hammer, fair, \$12; Short Army Mauser, fair, \$10; Springfield Remington .50-70, \$3; 8-gauge muzzle-loader, \$10. Louis Prahar, 242 Third St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 12-30

.25-20 MARLIN MODEL, Marble's tang sight, good, \$15; .25-20 Stevens Ideal with Stevens scope, \$17.50. R. Reynolds, Box 622, East Lansing, Mich. 12-30

COLT .380 automatic, nickled, pearl handles, A1 condition, \$13.50; Colt .25 automatic, nickled, walnut stocks, as new, \$11; Colt .45 revolver, Model 1917, \$10.50; Colt double-action .45 revolver, 6-inch barrel, \$12; genuine D. W. M. Lugers, 9-mm. 4-inch barrels, \$12.50; .44 Smith & Wesson Special smokeless cartridges, 75 cents a box; as new, Remington .22 repeating rifle, Model 12A, \$10.50. Oran Delaney, Greenville, Tex. 12-30

FIREARMS ANTIQUE and OBSOLETE—Matchlock to cartridge. Percussion dueling pistols; detonator shotgun, the lock between the flint and the copper cap; Colt-Paterson hammerless 8-shot rifle; also Paterson shotguns; Colt-Paterson revolver (Texas model); Colt-Whitneyville Walker; all models of Colt Drogono; Colt alteration by Thuer's Patent; .44 and .36 caliber; Confederate Colts, also Whitney model, with brass frames; our List 7 prices revised, with October supplement, over 200 pieces, many fine and scarce, for 6 cents in stamps. The Spencers, 111 East Patterson, Columbus, Ohio. 1-31

COLT .45 automatic, excellent, \$18; New Remington 8A .35 automatic, Lyman sights, rod, case, cost \$70, sell \$55; Krag .30-40 carbine, special stock, perfect, \$15. O. Allyn, 14 McKinley St., Albany, N. Y. 12-30

COLT OFFICERS' MODEL TARGET REVOLVER, 7½-inch barrel, caliber .38, two small rust spots on frame, inside perfect, shot 100 times, \$25; Ross rifle .280, stocked by Hoffman, stocking alone cost \$85, perfect condition, will sell for \$50. John C. Miller, 224 Oak St., Scranton, Pa. 12-30

PARKER .28 DOUBLE, DHE GRADE, automatic ejectors, one trigger, splendid condition, cost \$184.50; offering gun, leather case, 600 shells, all \$100. R. L. McCarty, Texarkana, Tex. 12-30

WINCHESTER improved Model 52 (no speed lock) perfect barrel, excellent condition with sling, \$25; Winchester 5A scope with new leather case, \$25; O'Hare type short-range spotting scope complete with iron stand, \$10. All used only slightly. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. Q. Bradley, c/o N. R. A., 816 Brad Bldg., Washington, D. C. 12-30

LOOK! Remington Model 30S, rifle caliber .30-06, in factory grease, \$47.50. No trades. Winchester .32 Special, new, sale or trade. Herman Jaquith, Rumney, N. H. 12-30

REMINGTON Auto. .30-caliber, only been fired 60 times, inside and out perfect, Jostam recoil pad and carrying case, first P. O. money order for \$35 takes it. J. N. Roper, 720 Sutter St., Vallejo, Calif. 12-30

.38 SPECIAL single-shot pistol, 10-inch, adjustable sights, Niedner barrel, free-pistol grip, very fine, Remington action. \$40; Zeiss 18 x 500-mm. monocular, fine, \$50; Galiano guitar, \$25; Niedner barrel blank 1¼ x 14-inch stock bored for .38 Special, 10. W. A. Grear, 700 E. 92nd St., Cleveland, Ohio. 12-30

SOME SIZES of obsolete cartridges in quantity. Write your wants with stamp. Chas. Shattuck, R. F. D. No. 1, Dunkirk, N. Y. 12-30

PATHE baby motion-picture outfit, automatic camera, with leather case for it and 7 film containers, motor-driven projector with accessories accommodating 100-yard reels, 2 extra lamps, camera fine used condition, projector used only one hour, outfit \$50; portable phonograph 3.5-inch by 3.5-inch by 4.5-inch, plays standard-size records. **WANT**—Colt super .38 auto., Colt Officers' Model; Police Positive; Springfield .30-06 or .22; Winchester Model 53, caliber .25-20. W. W. Caruth, Jr., 4949 Swiss Ave., Dallas, Tex. 12-30

BISLEY COLT .38 special, 7½-inch, perfect. Reasonably priced. Wm. H. Thornhill, Parker, Ind. 12-30

NOTICE—You can get the perfect bullet-catcher like Jamestown Rifle Club are using as described in the May, 1930, issue of the RIFLEMAN, \$10.50 each. Joseph Peters, 60 Hazard St., Jamestown, N. Y. 12-30

SMITH & WESSON .38 Special 6-inch barrel, shot 20 times, factory condition, Heiser holster and belt, \$32. Cash, no trade. Charles Wherry, Yeagertown, Pa. 12-30

FIALA .22-caliber 10-shot pistol, 7½-inch barrel, holster new, \$12.50; Stevens .410-gauge pistol, 12½-inch barrel, holster, fine, \$12. **WANT**—Marlin rifle .25-20 caliber; Remington rifle .25-20; Marble's Game-getter; Marlin No. 38, .22 caliber. J. D. Carter, Box 535, Spencer, N. C. 12-30

BEST CASH OFFER for Remington .22 S. S. target pistol, perfect; one S. & W. No. 1 first .22 revolver; Remington No. 24 auto. Lyman peep, perfect, \$20; Army Special .38, new, \$19. **WANT**—Colt .38 Special O. M.; Remington .25 caliber .30S, or .25 B. & M. Sporter; powder measure. E. Wires, 576 Harriet, Flint, Mich. 12-30

VH PARKER 12, new condition, 75 shells, \$50; Savage .300 Featherweight, barrel perfect, outside fine, Marble sight, \$35; Winchester .38-40, good, \$12; fine 10-gauge muzzle-loader, \$5. Philip Plaistrige, Winchester, N. H. 12-30

54 WINCHESTER, .30-30 Lyman 48, brand new, \$35; Winchester 94, .25-35 full round barrel, pistol-grip stock, shotgun butt, new, at \$25; Model 25 Remington .25-20, new, \$20; Winchester musket .22 short, perfect condition, \$12; Remington .22 short, autoloading, fitted with silencer, bargain at \$25; Colt single action 7½-inch .32-20, perfect at \$25; with Heiser chamois carved holster, same with old ivory checkered grips, \$40; Krag carbine, pistol-grip stock, left-hand cheek piece, fancy checkered, maple tip and cap, fine at \$15. These guns are priced to sell and not to trade. Will ship examination. B. P. Leeds, Allendale, Ill. 12-30

MANY FAMOUS SHOTS and set-trigger experts at Camp Perry pronounced my 5-lever set trigger the best they had ever seen, and stated that I should be getting more money for them. My speed action for the Springfield came in for the same verdict. There is no reason why the Springfield can not be made very fast and the finest free rifle in the world. My key lock detachable swivels and bands leave rifle clean. E. A. Hikert, Knightstown, Ind. 12-30

.44 S. & W. TARGET, perfect, new condition, \$32.50; fine prewar .30 Luger, \$14.50; good tight 45 S. A. Colt, fine 06 Winchester .22, fine heavy barrel .22 L. R. Stevens Ideal, \$10.50 each. Hennig, 4625 N. 52nd St., Omaha, Nebr. 12-30

COLT .38 Special Army revolver, 6-inch barrel, good condition, engraved, Conn. National Guard, \$15. A. E. Michaelson, Zumbrota, Minn. 12-30

MARLIN air-cooled 30-06 Browning machine gun in firing order with belt, peepaid, \$115. Everette E. Weaver, P. O. Box 18, Boulder, Colo. 12-30

SACRIFICE FOR SALE—1899 Savage .303; .22 target pistol; Stromberg carburetor; kodak, Eastman finishing outfit; 18-jewel Elgin. **WANT**—22 Woodsman; .22 Remington autoloading .25 Hi Power; .45 automatic; single-action Colts; Iver Johnson revolvers; or what have you! Stamp please. Phil Fix, 440 East Second, Bloomington, Ind. 12-30

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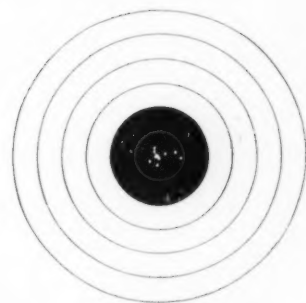
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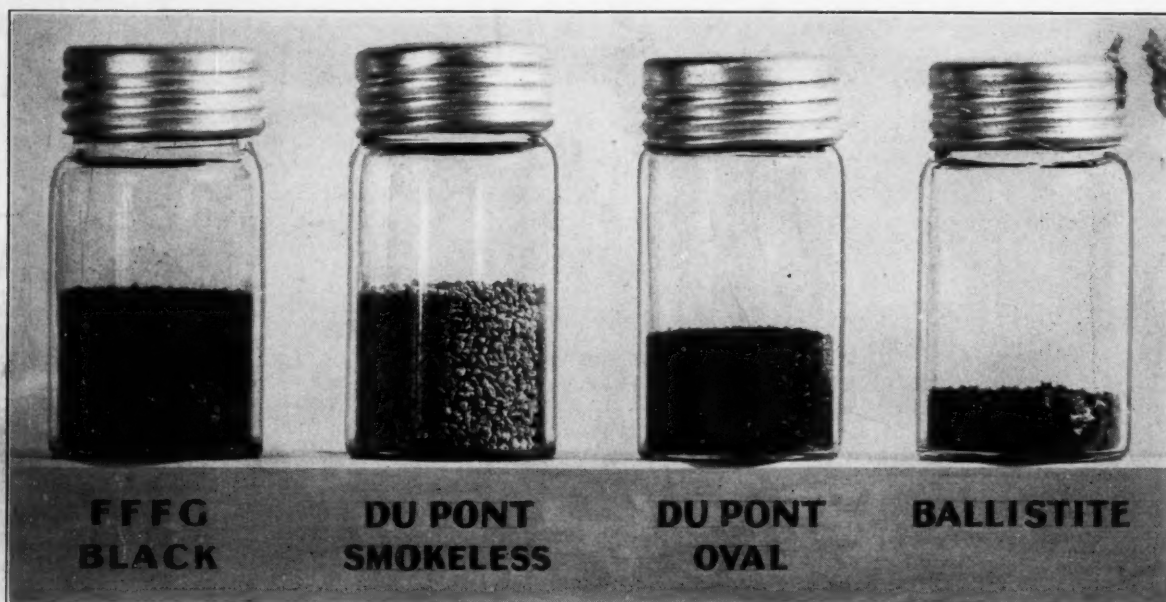
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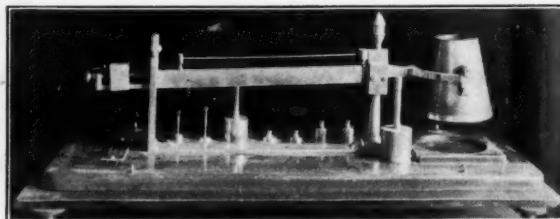
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